THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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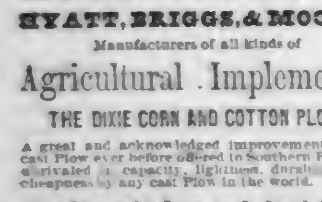
Agricultural Works.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Green street, between Third and Fourth

FOR CONGRESS:

ASA P. GROVER.

OF OWEN COUNTY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette referring to the imputed language of Madison which Colonel Forney lately exhumed from Elliot's debates says:

That a President who has been presented by the National House of Representatives before the high court of the nation for trial for high crimes and misdemeanors in office should, while undergoing trial, continue to hold in his hands the power of the executive office, is a monstrosity that Madison never supposed any man would have the presumption to set up. Of course it will never be permitted. And the general threat given out by Mr. Johnson's adherents that he will use his command of the military power to resist the judgment of the constitutional tribunals, makes it imperative to suspend him from power during the trial. Congress could no more permit him to hold the power of resorting to arms to resist its judgment than a Judge could permit a malefactor to bring arms and confederates into court to overawe its judgment, or to assassinate it if it found him guilty.

Our readers have seen, from the conclusive letter of Mr. Curtis, that the language in question could never have been used by Madison, whose authority, therefore, cannot be pleaded in favor of the heresy of suspension. So much of the Gazette's argument is done away with by the simple truth of history. The rest is done away with by common sense.

Congress, the Gazette says, could not permit the President to hold the power of resorting to arms to resist its judgment. Why not? The danger of his resistance would depend on his disposition to resist, combined with his ability: but neither his disposition nor his ability would be lessened by what he and a majority of the people regard as a removal in violation of the Constitution. On the contrary, both his disposition and his ability, assuming that he had any disposition before, would be strengthened by such a step, insomuch that he probably would, as he unquestionably should, resist the step with all the power at his command. It would become his solemn duty as an officer and a man. Certainly he would be more likely to resist an arbitrary resolution of suspension, than a regular judgment of removal, and as certainly he could resist the former with more power, both moral and physical, than he could resist the latter. In other words suspension would indefinitely increase whatever danger of resistance there might exist. This is manifest. The Gazette's argument, accordingly, vanishes. Congress could permit the President to hold on much more safely than it could attempt to suspend him. Suspension as a measure of precaution against his resistance to removal is indeed preposterous. It is as if you should spit in a man's face to prevent him from knocking you down for accosting him.

Not only, however, is there no good reason for suspending the President during the trial of impeachment, but, on the mere score of expediency, there is the best of reasons for not suspending him. If he could be suspended, he might be removed from office without trial or conviction, on the vote of a majority of a quorum of the House of Representatives, who, consequently would hold at their mercy his official life. We are now speaking without particular reference to the incumbent. Such an Executive, it is clear, would be more dependent on the House than one of its own members is, for a member cannot be expelled without the concurrence of two-thirds. The Constitution knows no such Executive. A proposition, it is true, was made in the Convention of 1787 to create such an Executive, but it was opposed by Madison, and decisively rejected, getting only three votes out of eleven. Madison's argument, which was recorded by his own hand, is the argument we have just stated. "The President", he said, "is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment, in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate." This is the reason of expediency. And it is unanswerable.

The question, however, is not now one of mere expediency; it is also a question of obedience to the Constitution, which unequivocally forbids suspension, and from which, as we have seen, its framers positively rejected the process. This should end the question. And it does with the friends of the Constitution.

The section disqualifying certain classes of rebels from holding office under the Government of the United States, is wholly omitted in the proposed substitution. This is the most distasteful provision of the amendment to the late rebels. It is very doubtful whether the people of the Northern States will ever be willing to forego this condition. Regarding the rebellion as a high crime and those engaged in it as traitors, and more especially those who abused their high trusts to betray the Government, they insist that this odious class shall not be restored to favor and again placed in positions that they may abuse, to the detriment of the Government and the peril of the Union. It is, perhaps, possible to accomplish by legislation all that is made absolute by this section; and if so, it may be well to consider whether for the sake of the restoration and unity of the States, this condition may not be abandoned.—*Cin. Commercial.*

This very frank argument may persuade radicals, but it will hardly persuade others, the substituted proscription being the full equivalent of the original: for the Commercial is mistaken in supposing that the proscription of the pending amendment is "made absolute." Congress may remove it, so that it is no more and no less "absolute" than the substitute the Commercial suggests. Both alike depend on the will of Congress; and both alike accomplish the proscription of Southern men. There is consequently no difference between the two. The exchange of the one for the other would be a wonderful concession "for the sake of the restoration and unity of the States." Sacrifices of this kind are laid upon the radical altar every hour in the day; but we are not aware that the cause of "the restoration and unity of the States" is advanced by the ceremony.

☞ A rhymer is generally a thing between a smirk and a whimper.

☞ The following letter expresses the popular feeling on the subject of the Congressional election:

TILTON, KY., February 7, 1867.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Your remarks relative to the time set by the Legislature of Kentucky for the election of members of Congress are eminently just and proper. You certainly do not overestimate the importance of a full delegation from Kentucky, prepared to take their seats on the 4th of March. If there can be one good reason for putting off the election until the 4th of May, I have not yet heard it. The sentiment universally prevalent among Conservatives and Democrats is that we should have the election as speedily as possible. The issue is fairly made up. It is restoration and peace or disunion and discord. The President, and the true friends of harmony, will be in pressing need of all the assistance and support which it will be in our power to afford.

It is hard and close contest, who can now say that our nine representatives may not turn the angry tide of fanaticism which will doubtless inaugurate measures at the extra session, which, if successful will, it is feared, destroy our form of government.

Whatever may have been the motive of the Legislature in this matter, candor requires me to say that its action in putting off the election so long is *the blunder* of the session. *Practically, it is playing into the hands of the radicals.* Is there no remedy? CONSERVATIVE.

Yes, there is a remedy, in the passage of a bill amending the law in question, and this remedy, we rejoice to say, will probably be applied without delay, as the amendatory bill has been introduced in the Senate, and made the special order for to-day. The bill fixes the first Monday of March as the time of the election, which, if the measure should pass within two or three days, would give for the canvass twenty days, the minimum period now fixed by law in the case of special elections of Congressmen. This, under the circumstances, is time enough. We hope that a later day will not be named, for, even with this day, the members elect can hardly reach their seats before a quarter of the session is over. So much time has been spent in fixing the period that the period itself should be as short as possible within the limits of fitness.

☞ The most cursory reader of the newspapers of the day must have noticed that of late crime has fearfully increased in the land. Like the Eastern scourge, it appears to visit us in an epidemic form. And what is more noticeable, its ravages are not confined to any one particular section, but appear to be universal in their sweep. It is true of the South, that, while nearly all the "outrages" with which she is accredited are political fictions, yet far too many tragedies actually occur to indicate a healthy state of society. But the East, the North, the West, all are far ahead of the South in that respect—and especially the East, the land of moral ideas. Not a day but we are shocked with the details of some horrid cruelty practised toward children among our Puritan friends—murder, so foul and unnatural as to strike down poor, old, and defenceless women in the dead hour of night—ravishments, rapes, seduction, child-murder, elopements, robberies, murders, arsons, in short, every species and phase of crime, have become so common in America that scarcely any attention is paid to their details. We have become callous as a people, and we are beginning to place no higher estimate upon the life of a human being than we do upon the existence of a hare.

Upon the floor beside us is a pile of papers through which we have just glanced, and it was the frequency with which narratives of crime in their columns greeted our eye that induced us to pen this article. Why, in a half hour's time, we have read the particulars of a dozen robberies planned and carried out on the most gigantic scale. Outrages upon women, violent assaults, burglaries, summary executions by Judge Lynch, and murders are reported as occurring everywhere. The atrocity of the rapidly succeeding instances is not so much a matter of note as their frequency. Every horror, almost before we get the full details, is supplemented by something still more horrible. It is lamentable, indeed, that the very frequency of these cases has made the public mind callous to crime: and it is remarkable, too, that the great majority of these crimes of late have not been committed in the large cities, but in quiet country towns and in the rural districts. Some of the lawlessness that obtains at present is due, no doubt, to the late war, which has returned to private life a restless population, which, when not actively employed in something good, is sure to stray into all manner of excesses. The war has certainly schooled the American mind to hold human life as something cheaper than it was considered six years ago. But the almost general indifference now to law and order, as well as to the consequences of the acts of lawlessness, is greatly due, in our opinion, to the example set in disregarding the fundamental law of the land as written in the Constitution: in setting at naught the decisions of the highest court in the land unless those decisions chime with the edicts of a caucus and in threats to depose the Chief Magistrate of the country, unless he consents to become the President of a party. With such examples before them, it is not unnatural that the people at large should feel at liberty to break lesser laws, and to commit, by comparison, lesser crimes.

☞ All our readers will thank us for giving them another perfect little poem from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Platt

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ALONE.

BY REV. W. H. PLATT.

To be alone belongs to man as well
As God. A throng is not society.
Deep passions make society within,
And solitude, like garden-graves, without
A laugh is oftentimes the outer side
Of saddest sighs, and lonely, voiceless woe.
Our mind's our home; and Memory's the wierd
And mystic Usher leading noiseless feet
Along the silent cloisters of the soul
That holds the Past, amidst the ashes gray
And cinders dark of golden hopes then gone.
The mind's omnific, making worlds within
Itself—a world of thought within a world
Of sense. All else, to it, is not. And there
Loved forms abide, the music of whose voice,
Like saintly benedictions, floats in love.
With them we sit and muse and live a life
Of sacred sympathies of hearts at home—
Of bridals sweet in dreaming youth—of years
When grave-yards gloomed not drear with skeletons
And wreathes between enrapturéd hearts and hopes,
And tears came not. Man's panoramic thought
Denies to him a solitude, but crowds
His hours with gilding forms and echoes sweet
Of liquid tones of love—of words of faith
And truth when youth and beauty, peace and God,
In Pantheistic sense, religion was,
And life and joy. Alone, to men, is man
Whose spirit-world is sadly dear with forms
That ever wave him on to crystal shores
Alone is man with memories of love;
Yet love remembered is companionship—
The Light that casts *the Shadow of the Past.*

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10, 1867.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

The New City Charter—The City and Tax Limits—Important Changes in the City Charter.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11, 1867.

Yesterday Mr. James Harrison introduced to the Senate the bill below, which passed three readings by the title, and may pass the House. The first part is nearly identical with the former bill in regard to boundaries and taxable limits, published some time ago in the Journal, in which, however, several amendments were made. The act as passed is as follows, and the people should know what they are:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the boundaries of the city of Louisville shall be [illegible] on the western bank of the Ohio river to low water mark at a point that would be intersected by the southern line of Madison street extended westwardly; thence eastwardly with said line to the point of the street extended to the west line of the [illegible] pike road; thence southwardly with the west line of the Shippingport road to a point south of Kentucky street, on the line of the present [illegible] on the salt river turnpike road, it extended westwardly; thence eastwardly and parallel with Main street to the west line of Fifteenth street; thence southwardly in the direction of the west line of Fifteenth street to a line that will lose in the Oakland property; thence with said line to the west line of the Seventh street road; thence southwardly with said line of the Seventh-street road, to the northern line of William Mix's land; thence with his northern line southwardly to the Louisville and Nashville railroad tract at its junction with Third street road; thence eastwardly in a direct line to the junction of the Shelby and Preston street road on the eastern side thereof; thence northwardly with the east line of said Shelby street road, to the southern line of the late D. H. Meriwether's land; thence eastwardly along said Meriwether's line to Goss's lane; thence eastwardly in a line parallel with Main street to the south fork of Beargrass creek, thence northwardly in a direct line to the southeast corner of the water works tract of said tract of land; thence in a line with the northwestern line of said water-works tract of land to low-water mark on the Indiana side of the Ohio river; thence with the meanders of said river at low-water mark to the point of beginning.

That the General Council of said city shall, in the month of March, 1867, lay off said city into twelve wards, giving to each, as near as practicable, an equal number of qualified voters; and shall cause said boundaries to be run out, and stones placed so as to designate the lines thereof as near as can be, and the qualified voters within said boundaries shall have the right to vote at all elections in their respective wards for State, county, and city officers and United States and State representatives, and on all matters submitted to the voters of said city, and voting precincts for United States, State, and city officers shall be the same, and the General Council shall from time to time fix and designate by ordinance the said precincts in each of said wards, and may change the same at pleasure. The said wards shall be laid off by straight lines running parallel with cross streets, and extending to the southern limits of said city from low water mark on the north side of the Ohio river.

That said city shall pay, or assume to pay to the County Court of Jefferson county a fair and just portion, pro rata, of the existing debt or debts of said county, to the extent of the taxes or means of the county being reduced or diminished by the extension of said city boundaries beyond the present taxable limits of said city; and the general council of said city and presiding Judge of said court shall adjust and agree to the amount to be paid or assumed by said city, on account of the county means of paying said county's debts being diminished by said city's limits being extended as herein provided.

That the said County Court and city shall, every two years, apportion, adjust and fix the public expenses now or hereafter required to be paid by said county and city in the proportions the said county and city are to pay, and no such claim or demand shall be paid by either county or city, and shall not be binding upon either until approved and allowed by the separate action of the Levy Court of said county and said General Council.

That the land and improvements embraced within the new extension, and not embraced in the old boundaries of the said city, shall not be assessed or taxed by the General Council of said city at a higher rate than it is now taxed for county purposes, until such land and improvements shall be embraced within the lines of the graded and improved streets of the said city when extended; but, whenever any portion of the said land shall be reached and embraced by the lines of any extended, graded, and improved streets, then such land shall become liable to general city assessment and taxation. But nothing herein shall prohibit the extension of any street or streets within any extended boundaries by said General Council.

That nothing in this act shall affect or diminish the franchise, rights, or privileges of any railroad company within said extended boundaries; but said city may, by purchase or contract with such company, or by writ of *ad quod damnum*, extinguish said right, franchise, or privilege of such road within said boundaries; and, if any toll-gate of any turnpike or plank road company is or hereafter be included in said extended boundaries, such company shall not be required to move the same, and shall have the right to collect toll as if the boundaries did not include such road or toll-gate. But nothing herein shall be construed to authorize any such turnpike or plank road company to charge, exact, or demand toll for the travel of any street or road within said city which is, has been, or may be improved and kept in repair by said city, or the owners of property fronting said road or street. The boundaries shall be the taxing and police limits of said city, under the limitations declared in this act, and shall be held as established on and after the 1st of January, 1867.

That it shall not be lawful to open any new graveyard nor to use at the time of the passage of this act within the limits of said city, nor shall it be lawful to open such new graveyard within one thousand feet of said limits unless the consent of the General Council of said city shall have been first obtained therefor.

The Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen for the time being, and three persons resident freeholders of said city and possessing the qualifications of Aldermen, and not members of the General Council, to be chosen in the month of May by the General Council upon joint ballots, and their successors, shall constitute "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city of Louisville," and by that name shall have corporate existence, may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and, with or without a seal, do and perform all things proper and necessary to execute the duties of Commissioners of said fund, and may adopt rules and by-laws for the safety and management and application of said fund not contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws and Constitution of this State or the United States of America.

The said three commissioners, other than the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen, shall hold their office for the term of three years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, except as herein provided. One of said commissioners chosen at the first election in May, 1867, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and the other for three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. And the General Council at the said first election shall determine the respective terms of said commissioners, provided that the General Council shall fill any vacancy from any cause of said three commissioners for the balance of their term of office. The Mayor for the time being shall be President of said Board of Commissioners, and the Treasurer of said city for the time being Secretary of said Board, and said Board may elect a President pro tem., if necessary, and the Mayor is unable to discharge the duties of President. He shall keep a true and faithful record of the proceedings, acts, orders, rules, by-laws, and doings of said Board, and the same shall be subject to the inspection of the General Council or committee of either Board of the General Council at all times. He shall be liable on his official bond for all moneys or other property belonging to said fund which is or may be allowed to remain in his hands or under his control: Provided, That said Board may employ a secretary when the Treasurer is unable to discharge the duties of secretary to said Board. The funds, taxes, estate, and income from licenses or otherwise, now or hereafter, belonging to and set apart by the city charter, or any amendment thereto or any ordinance or resolution of the General Council for the use of the sinking fund, are invested in and shall be managed and controlled by said commissioners in their corporate name.

The General Council shall have no power to diminish the resources of the said fund, but may, from time to time increase such income and means, and said fund shall be devoted to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds for which the same was set apart, and shall alone be applied for that purpose. As soon as practicable, and whenever there shall be a surplus of said funds, which cannot be applied on fair terms to the extinguishment of the liabilities for which said fund is liable, it may be invested in safe and profitable stocks to said fund, and such investment shall be held as a part of said sinking fund, provided said commissioners shall not invest said surplus in any other stocks than the city's own bonds, unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Council elected, taken by yeas and nays. The commissioners may require of the Treasurer a statement in writing as often as they may deem necessary, and shall, on the first Monday in each month of every year, report to the General Council the condition of said fund, the receipts and applications of said fund for the preceding month and the debt paid, and return to General Council evidence of said payment; and said commissioners shall before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath before a Judge or Justice of the Peace to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, which shall be certified to by such Judge or Justice, and filed with said Treasurer. The commissioners shall be removable from office by the Board of Councilmen on charges preferred by the Board of Aldermen for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.

That any one having charge, control or possession of said sinking fund, or any part thereof, shall embezzle or wilfully misapply or appropriate to his own use any part of said fund, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on indictment and conviction thereof be confined in the jail and penitentiary of this Commonwealth for a term not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of a jury. The General Council shall by ordinance fix, each year, the compensation of said three Commissioners and President of the Board of Aldermen, for their services as commissioners aforesaid. The Mayor shall not be entitled to any additional pay for his services as one of said commissioners, and shall direct the cancelling or destruction of the bonds of the city paid or redeemed by said commissioners.

That the General Council shall have power, by ordinance, to provide, establish and maintain within said city, or Jefferson county, a House of Reform for white females, and to make, adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the maintenance, control and regulation of said Institution and inmates, officers, managers and employees thereof, and to designate at and between what ages white females may be admitted into said House of Reform, and to prescribe the times and terms upon which they shall be admitted. And the Judge of the City Court of Louisville, or Jefferson Circuit Court, may order white females found guilty by him or in his court of offenses not amounting to felony, to be committed to said House of Reform instead of the City Work-house or Jail. Provided, that the said General Council shall, by ordinance, regulate such commitments and terms thereof and conditions of the same; but the term of no such commitment shall exceed one year. And said Judge may, with the consent of the said General Council, by a rule or order of his court, direct white females to be committed to said House of Reform who may be arrested under a capias issued upon a judgment in his court instead of being confined in the work-house of said city or county jail.

The General Council shall have power to license and tax claim agents and express companies doing business in said city each at not less than $25, nor more than $500 per annum, and to regulate by ordinance the manner and time of paying for such license, and prescribe a penalty for failure to do so.

The cost of license for a coffee-house, tavern or other house or place, within said city where malt, spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or offered for sale by retail, shall not be less than $50 nor more than $1,000 per annum. And the General Council shall have power from time to time by ordinance to classify such establishments or places, and regulate the cost of license for each and the time and manner of payments.

The General Council may by ordinance, and fines and penalties, forbid the placing, or causing to be placed, in any street, or to the public view, in said city, any indecent or immoral painted, printed, or written picture, representation, advertisement, bill, or notice of professional skill, or otherwise, or remedies for treatment of what is called "secret diseases," and to prohibit any such notices, bill, or advertisement, or picture, whether enclosed in an envelope or other form, or unenclosed, from being circulated or left in any yard, house, premises, or streets, or delivered to any servant or person, or persons, about any dwelling within said city.

The city of Louisville shall have power, from time to time, to contract in writing with the county of Jefferson, as may be agreed upon by the General Council and a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county, residing outside of the city limits, in relation to the public buildings for said county, and concerning the use and control and management of any or all of said buildings, or any and all repairs to the same, and in relation to all matters in which the city and county are together interested.

And said General Council may, by petition in the Louisville Chancery Court, in the name of said city, cause to be condemned and made free for public travel and use, upon fair and equitable terms and consideration, any part or whole of any plank or turnpike road within the boundaries of said city; provided that in all such cases either party, plaintiff or defendant, may elect to have a trial by jury. And in all other respects such action shall be governed by the rules of practice prescribed for the government of actions in the Louisville Chancery Court, provided the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals by either party shall exist.

Should the Mayor, from any cause be unable or unwilling to discharge the duties of his office, the President of either Board of the General Council shall cause all of the members of each Board of the General Council to be notified to convene at the Chamber of the Common Council to elect a Mayor pro tem., a [illegible] shall be elected in joint session by a vote of a majority of all members elect of both Boards; and said Mayor pro tem. shall, on any act during the time said Mayor is unable or unwilling to discharge the duties of his office. And the Mayor pro tem. shall be paid for his services pro rata for the time he serves at the same rate of salary per annum allowed to the Mayor by the charter of said city. The Mayor pro tem., when acting, shall have the same power and authority of the Mayor.

That hereafter no amendment or alteration shall be made to the charter, or any additional powers conferred upon the Mayor or General Council of said city, or proposed by the General Council to the Legislature until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city for their approval or rejection at a public election ordered and held for that purpose. Such amendments or alterations, and a notice of the time and place of the election, shall be published not less than twenty days before the vote is taken in all of the daily public newspapers printed and circulated within said city.

Qualified voters, who have resided twelve months preceding the 1st of April, 1867, within the enlarged boundaries of said city, shall be entitled to vote at the city election for 1867, and at all subsequent elections, and shall be eligible to any office under the charter or ordinances of said city. And any attorney-at-law, who has resided within Jefferson county for two years next before the election for city attorney or counsel, and otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to said office, provided he shall be a bona fide resident of the city of Louisville at the time of his election to said office, and if a vacancy should happen in either of said offices from any cause the General Council shall, on joint ballot, fill such vacancy for the balance of the term.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Senate Finance Committee reported a bill to-day giving to R. M. Clay, President of the State Agricultural Society, the sum of $5,000, to be expended in prizes and premiums. The agricultural interests of the State should be encouraged and fostered, and it is through the instrumentality of such societies that scientific knowledge is diffused, leading to improvements in farming and in the breeding of stock.

THE COMMITTEES

Appointed to inspect the condition of the House of Refuge and the Blind Institution, have returned to their seats. They report that the House of Refuge is an admirable institution, and will recommend the founding of a similar institution for the State at large. The Committee to investigate the charges of bad management have employed a lawyer to take depositions in regard to the matter, and will not report until that part of the business is completed.

STATE AGENT AT WASHINGTON.

The bill to continue the State Agency at Washington, and to appoint an extra clerk at $100 per month, passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 7; but, on motion, the vote was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to enable the question as to the constitutionality of the bill to be decided, as it gives an extra clerk to the Agent, which seems to require an appropriation. It is thought, however, that, as this is only carrying forward an established department, it will probably pass.

Yesterday the State Agent deposited on the desk of the Governor a check, through the hands of Henry D. McHenry, of Ohio county, for $155,000, a part of the war claim of Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. John R. Thomas, of Marion, and McHenry, of Ohio, arrived to-day from Washington, and resumed their seats. They are two of the ablest men in the House. I intended to complete some further notes of the recent fancy dress hop, but time and space forbids. MAX.

STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Nocturnal Interview of a Victim with Garroters.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of Thursday.

In the Democrat of the 26th of last month is related an account of the manner in which Mr. Hubert Livingston, traveling agent of the Sligo Iron Works, was garroted and robbed of a valuable gold watch, while on his way home the previous Saturday night, near the corner of Seventeenth and Biddle streets. Mr. Livingston resides at No. 1132 North Twentieth street, and was not far from home when he was waylaid. He had paid $175 in gold for the watch, and valued it highly, and the chain was worth $50 more. He made every effort to get a clue to the robbers, and offered a liberal reward for the recovery of his lost time-piece.

On last Saturday morning, when Mr. Livingston arose, he discovered that a slip of paper had been thrust under the front door. It was a penciled note, written in a disguised hand, with the words purposely misspelled. It ran as follows: "You can have your watch for 75 dollars 11th & St. Charles—this evening at 9 o'clock. Dont tell ani one, or you wont see me. Police cannot never find it."

Mr. Livingston proceeded at the hour named in the note to the place of meeting. Near the corner of Eleventh and Washington avenue he saw two men who separated as he approached, and one of them went away. The other man passed by, and when a few steps distant said, "Have you get it?" He replied, "I have." The man then came near, and asked Mr. L. if he had brought the $75. Mr. L. told him he ought to let him have the watch for $25. The man resolutely refused to take that sum, and was then offered $50. The stranger asked him if he had $50 about him. He said he had, and pulled a $50 bill from his pocket. The stranger hesitated a moment, and then declined to receive it, saying he could not do so. He told Livingston that if he would come to the same place the next night, and bring $75, he would get his watch, but that if he attempted to have any one arrested he never would recover his property. Livingston agreed to this, and the man then turned and spoke to another man who was concealed behind the fence, and said, "You are not wanted to-night, sir."

On Monday night Mr. Livingston went to the place of meeting at the hour designated, and waited a long time, but the stranger did not appear. He feared a trick would be played upon him and prudently kept away. Mr. L. then started to return home; he had not gone far when a man overtook him and told him to return in half an hour, and then disappeared. Mr L. continued on his way, and in a short time another man overtook him and asked. "Are you coming back?" He replied, "Yes, in half an hour."

Mr. L. proceeded on his route homeward, and a woman passed him in haste, nudging him with her elbow as she hurried by. He followed the woman, who, after pursuing a circuitous route without looking back or saying a word, at length halted in front of a lumber yard at the corner of Seventh and Cass avenue. Here she wheeled around and demanded what he wanted. He replied, "You know what I want."

The woman turned to a shaded side of a board pile, where a man stood concealed, and said to him: "Come here." The man came forth, and the woman said, "Give me that watch." The watch was handed to her, and she asked Livingston if that was his watch; he told her it was. She then demanded the $75, which he counted out by the gas-light, and placed in the woman's hand, and received his watch and chain in return. The man then cautioned Mr. Livingston to go straight home or he might get into difficulty. Glad of the recovery of his property, he was not loth to obey the injunction, and went home, somewhat agitated at the novelty of his adventure.

The schooner Fleece, which arrived at Pensacola from Havana, Cuba, with a cargo of West India fruit, presented an anomaly in having a colored captain and crew, who own the vessel. The schooner had been abandoned at sea, and by their exertions the negroes saved her and fitted her up, and she is now in good sailing condition. This is an instance of enterprise on the part of Sambo that is rarely met with.

Universal Suffrage Discussed in England.—Lord Macaulay's Opinions on Popular Demonstrations—The London Times Feeling for the Popular Current.

From the Scotsman.

The following letter by Lord Macaulay, hitherto unpublished, is, though written nearly twenty-one years ago, still so appropriate at this time, and otherwise so characteristic, that it will be read with general interest. It was addressed to one of his constituents here, his Lordship being at the time member for Edinburgh, in reply to a letter referring to some remarks made by Mr. Macaulay in Parliament. The petition referred to in the letter was the monster Chartist petition, boasting of 3,400,000 signatures, presented by Mr Duncombe in July, 1842. In accordance with the request in the opening sentence, the letter was not printed at the time, but there is no reason that it should not be so now:

"ALBANY, LONDON, February 25, 1846.

"SIR—Nothing can be more temperate and proper than your letter. I have great pleasure in answering it promptly and frankly. But I must beg that you will not send what I write to the newspapers.

"You do not at all shake my opinion—indeed, you confirm it. You tell me that most of those who put their names to the petition presented by Mr. Duncombe did not know what it contained. Now, I need not remind you that this was no common petition. It was described as the national petition, as the manifesto of the unrepresented millions. It was carried to Westminster with extraordinary pomp. The procession of banners and devices stretched more than a mile. A very unusual motion was made on that occasion in the House of Commons. It was proposed that the petitioners should be heard by their deputies at our bar. I think, therefore, that this was a document of very great importance—a document which no man ought to have subscribed without understanding its purport. You assure me, however, that the hundreds of thousands who signed this solemn confession of political faith had never looked at it. It was so long, you say, that they could not read it. Why, ten minutes would have sufficed for the purpose. But ten minutes, it seems, would have been more than these people, who wanted us to put the whole government into their hands, could spare for the consideration of a matter so grave. Rather than take the trouble of informing themselves, they set their hands to any atrocious absurdity that was put before them by a demagogue in whom they reposed an unmerited confidence. Observe, it is you, not I, who say all this. I give full credit to your statement. But what is the inference? Is it not this—that many, very many, of our industrious, well-meaning fellow countrymen are not at present qualified to exercise political functions with advantage to themselves and to the community? And observe that it is for this very class that the Chartists claim, not a share of power, but the whole government of the State. For, if universal suffrage were established, such persons as those who signed the national petition, without knowing what it was, would form the majority of every constituent body, and would return, not ten members of Parliament, or one hundred, but all the six hundred and fifty-six. Can a man of sense like you doubt on what candidates the choice of such electors would fall? Can you doubt that they would give their votes, as they gave their signatures, in blind reliance on worthless leaders? You say that our present legislators have committed errors. No doubt all governments err; for all governments are composed of men; and you can no more make perfect governments out of such imperfect materials than you can make a marble palace out of bricks. But between the errors into which our Parliaments have too often fallen and the errors of the Chartists, there is, in my opinion, a great distinction. The errors of our Parliaments, however great, have not been such as to kill the very root of national prosperity. On the contrary, you would, I apprehend, admit that there is a general tendency toward improvement; that civilization advances; that science makes constant progress; that many abuses which were in full force within our memory have disappeared, or are fast disappearing: that, in short, most of the changes which are made are changes for the better. I, therefore, though I do not think our present system perfect, look on it with hope and with complacency. But the Chartist system, as set forth in the national petition, would, I am certain, in no long time, reduce us to a depth of misery and degradation of which it is not easy to form an idea. It would make Great Britain, in three generations, as barbarous an island as Madagascar. The only chance of escape would be that some Cromwell or Napoleon might be able to establish a vigorous, orderly military despotism. But I must stop.

"I am, sir, your faithful servant.

"T. B. MACAULAY.

"Mr. P. Anderson, 21 Lothian street, Edinburgh."

[From the London Times, January 17.

The posthumous testimony of great men on questions of our own day must always be received with reserve. It cannot be presumed that if they had surveyed them from the vantage-ground of a contemporary position they would have seen no reason to modify their judgment. Had Chatham lived fifty years longer, he would certainly have recalled his dying protest against the recognition of American Independence; had Burk survived the Great War and witnessed the Thirty Years' Peace, he might have reconsidered his estimate of the French Revolution; had Canning been permitted to see the Reform Bill bear fruit in Free Trade, he would surely have retracted the chief heresy in his political creed. We must not claim any greater authority for Lord Macaulay's emphatic declaration that Universal Suffrage "would make Great Britain, in three generations, as barbarous an island as Madagascar." The wisest and most far sighted of men can not forecast the possible changes of circumstances and conditions which so often falsify their prophesies. They are compelled to assume the permanence of what they most inevitably regard as the essential laws of human nature, but which history often shows to be dependent on variable causes. The whole letter, however, in which this opinion of Lord Macaulay is recorded, and which appears in another of our columns to-day, well deserves an attentive study. It was written at the begining of 1842, in reply to one of his Edinburgh constituents, who seems to have challenged some of Lord Macaulay's remarks on the Chartist petition of 1842. His correspondent, Mr. Anderson, seems to have maintained that persons signing that petition were not responsible for all that it contained, inasmuch as most of them had never read it. So lame a defense is, of course, ridiculed by Lord Macaulay with characteristic vigor. He reminds Mr. Anderson that a petition bearing three millon signatures, described as a national manifesto, carried to Westminster with extraordinary pomp, accompanied by a procession which stretched more than a mile, and ushered in by a motion that the petitioners should be heard by their deputies at the bar, was a document of no ordinary character. "You assure me, however, that the hundreds of thousands who signed this solemn confession of political faith have never looked at it. It was so long, you say, that they could not read it. Why, ten minutes would have sufficed for the purpose. But ten minutes, it seems, would have been more than these people, who wanted us to put the whole government into their hands, could spare for the consideration of a matter so grave. Rather than take the trouble of informing themselves, they set their hands to any atrocious absurdity that was put up before them by a demagogue in whom they reposed an unmerited confidence."

There is, obviously, no answer to this argument, unless it be that memorials on subjects of equal importance are constantly signed by educated men with equal recklessness. For instance, how many of the clergymen who, from time to time, implore Convocation or the Episcopal Bench to put down theological errors have ever read, or would be capable of understanding, the book they specifically denounce? We do not undertake to say how far this illustration weakens Lord Macaulay's inference "that many, very many, of our industrious, well-meaning fellow-countrymen are not at present qualified to exercise political functions with advantage to themselves and to the community." At all events, it is a monstrous and indefensible mockery of petitioning for people to claim from Parliament, as a sacred right, they know not what. So far the most advanced Radicals must agree with Lord Macaulay, but when he goes on to point out that on Chartist principles this very class would acquire the entire control of the Government, his conclusion would probably be disputed by Reformers like Mr. Mill. It can not, indeed, be denied that, if universal suffrage were established, such persons as those who signed the national petition without knowing what it was would form the majority of every constituent body, and would return, not ten members of Parliament, or a hundred, but all the six hundred and fifty-six. Such a prospect is quite sufficient to deter all reasonable men from embracing the doctrine of universal suffrage, at least until the way shall have been prepared for it by the establishment of universal independence and universal education. Since, however, some downward extension of the franchise is contemplated by all parties, and all downward extension is open, in its degree, to the same objection, it is important that we should not exaggerate the limits of its application. One thing is beyond question—the lower we go in the social scale the less political capacity we must expect to find. It is simply impossible that the persons engaged in daily manual labor from the earliest age should possess either the knowledge or the habits of thought which are the result, not only of mental training, but of leisure, of travelling, and of a large acquaintance with the world. But these are not the only qualifications for the exercise of a vote, nor must it be forgotten that working men, like other classes, are, on the whole, the most competent judges of their own interests. Now, these interests form a very large element in those national interests which every statesman is bound to consult, and upon this ground alone, without considering the legitimate influences at the command of the wealthier and more educated classes, the presumption is in favor of giving them a considerable share of representation. Happily, experience does not altogether warrant Lord Macaulay's conviction that "they would give their votes, as they gave their signatures, in blind reliance on worthless leaders." It was proved last session that in some borough constituencies the working classes already command a majority, and yet no mere professional agitator has of late found his way into the House of Commons. Desperate as the experiment would be, we venture to doubt whether even universal suffrage would realize in this country either the hopes of its advocates or the fears of its opponents. Its first effect would assuredly be to increase the power of the landed interest, and it would not be surprising if it should subsequently develope a demand for a "strong Government" of a very different type from the Chartist ideal of democracy.

That ideal would probably be now repudiated by the Reform League itself. Of the five points of the charter, one has been conceded, without any serious opposition, by the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament. Two others—universal suffrage and vote by ballot—are still retained in the Radical programme, though Mr. Bright has again and again refused his adhesion to the former. Annual Parliaments and the payment of representatives are not, so far as we are aware, among the measures which Mr. Beales and his friends consider essential to our liberties, and the right of appeal to physical force, which constituted the favorite article of the extreme Chartist creed, has been abandoned by general consent. Lord Macaulay would, doubtless, have admitted that, with all their faults, the popular leaders of 1867 are less visionary and more scrupulous than Frost and his associates. The blindness to their own interests which prevented them from including free trade among their claims, and rendered them perfectly insensible of a flagrant practical grievance while they clamored for the abolition of abstract wrongs, can not be imputed, in an equal degree, to their successors. "The errors of the Chartists" are errors of the past, but have they no parallels in the present? Protection, in one form, may be an obsolete illusion, but are there no similar illusions cherished by our working classes which, if sanctioned by legislation, would kill the very root of national prosperity? If there be, Lord Macaulay's counsels are still opportune. Let us gradually enlarge the basis of our Constitution, and admit to the franchise those who are likely to vote intelligently and honestly, without unworthy misgivings lest it should disturb a supposed equilibrium of classes. Let us not, however, encourage theories which have no foundation, historical, legal, or metaphysical, by entertaining any proposal to confer the rights of citizenship upon those who discharge none of its duties.

BLOODSHED IN TEXAS.—We find the following paragraphs in the Galveston News of the 2d:

By a gentleman just down from Fayette county, we have intelligence of a very unfortunate difficulty resulting in the sudden death of Dr. Pope, a very highly esteemed citizen, which occurred on Monday last, in the office of the bureau agent at Lagrange. James Pope, brother to Dr. Pope, was engaged in an altercation with a negro in the office and drew a pistol, which the doctor endeavored to prevent him from using. In the scuffle which ensued the weapon was accidentally discharged, mortally wounding Dr. Pope.

"A man named Thurston was killed last Monday at Hockley by Mr McMahan, a citizen of Anderson. Thurston and the Steele who killed Col. Kirby got off the train at Hockley together, and a party of men overtook them at the grocery door. Steele was inside, and Thurston, being behind, was outside the door, when McMahan demand some explanation of Thurston, which not being given, he immediately discharged the contents of a shot gun at his head. This was in full view of the passenger train. The party then drove off."

Ann McGlen, a patient at the Bellevue (N. Y.) hospital, died from inhalation of chloroform while undergoing an operation in the amphitheatre, on Monday last. It appears that on New-Year's Day the deceased had a quarrel in Laurens street with a negro named Charles Lloyd with whom she had been cohabiting, and during the altercation the negro seized the woman's nose between his teeth and bit the lower portion of it completely off. Ann was taken to Bellevue Hospital and admitted as a patient. On the 7th of January an operation was performed by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton on the patient, for the purpose of forming a new nose. On the 4th a second operation was performed, and while the patient was under influence of chloroform and ether on the operating table she died.

WEDLOCK.—The marriage rate in New York is somewhat higher than one in eighty-eight. In Boston the average is almost fifteen and one-half in one thousand. In London the average is ten and one-third to the thousand. In all England the ratio is almost eight and two-fifths to the thousand, in France eight, and in Austria eight and one-half to the thousand.

WALKING STICKS.—A collector of walking sticks, M. Henri de Meer, a Dutchman, attracted attention to his collection by going mad and dying with a walking-stick in his hand—feeble imitator of Dr. Morrison, who breathed his last grasping a box of his own pills and calling loudly for more.

Gen. Grant, in a circular just issued, says: "Hereafter, boys under the age of twenty-one will not be enlisted, except for the purpose of learning music, and then only under authority from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, or the Adjutant-General of the army after the written consent of the parents, guardian, or master has been obtained."

From the Peoria National Democrat, Feb. 7th.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Miser Suspects his Son of Robbing Him and Shoots Him—He Afterwards Attempts to Commit Suicide.

A most schocking tragedy was enacted in this county a few miles south of Peoria, yesterday. The circumstances are these:

Ralph Thornley an old man and a wealthy one, about one month since left his house and went to church, it being on Sunday. There was no one left behind to watch the house, he being a widower without a family, save one son, a man grown, who lived with him. He was known always to have large sums of money constantly on hand, as he loaned a great deal, and was very vain and boastful. He had frequently exulted in the presence of his less fortunate neighbors that he had three thousand dollars in gold.

When the old man returned from church he, as usual, went immediately to his chest to see if his money was safe, when he found, to his horror and dismay, that his gold and greenbacks, amounting in all to thirty-five hundred dollars, were gone. In looking around the house he found that nothing else had been taken or disturbed, not even five hundred dollars belonging to his son, which was in a portmonie in the pocket of a coat which hung on the wall. This circumstance, together with the manner in which the house had been entered, caused the old man to suspect that his son, Samuel Thornley, was the thief, and this soon became the prevailing opinion in the neighborhood. A few days since, this suspicion assumed a more positive aspect, and it was found that the son had purchased a farm and paid for it in advance. Yesterday the old man armed himself with a revolver, and openly charged his son with the theft. High words soon arose between them, when the old man drew his pistol and shot his son through the head, the ball entering just behind the ear and coming out at the cheek; he then put the weapon to his own mouth and shot himself, the ball coming out at the back of his head. They both fell and were found by the neighbors and cared for. Strangely enough, they are yet both alive, and the attending physician gives it as his opinion that they will both recover. The old man raves and swears because he was unsuccessful in his attempt to kill his son, and would even now finish the job if he were able.

As a man, he was very unpopular in his neighborhood, noisy and disputive, quarrelsome and miserly. He had but one idol, and that was the almighty dollar, which he worshipped with the most impassioned fervor. He was an old and brave soldier, was one of Wellington's body guard, had fought with him in all his battles on the peninsula and in Germany, and was presented with a medal by Queen Victoria for meritorious conduct at Waterloo.

A Princely Gift—George Peabody's Last and Greatest Endowment—One Million Dollars in Money—And over a Million in Bonds—For Educational Purposes in the Southwestern States.

WASHINGTON, February 8.

Mr. George Peabody has addressed a letter to Messrs. Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Bishop McIlvaine, General Grant, and others, tendering as a gift the sum of $1,000,000 to be held in trust and the interest thereof applied for the promotion of intellectual, moral and industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southwestern States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He also gives permission to use from the principal within the next two years, not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives Planters Bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting, with interest, to $1,100,000, on which no interest has been paid since 1840, but the validity of which was never questioned.

The letter is long, benevolent, and patriotic.

Mr. Peabody, furthermore, gives the power, in case two-thirds of the Trustees shall, at any time after a lapse of thirty years, deem it expedient to close this trustee of funds, it shall be in their hands to distribute less than two-thirds among such educational purposes as they may determine, in the States for whose benefit the income is now appointed to be used. The remainder may be distributed by trustees, for educational or literary purposes, whenever they may deem it expedient.

Upon receipt of the letter by Mr. Winthrop, a meeting of gentlemen was called to consider the matter, whereupon resolutions were presented by Bishop McIlvaine, and signed by those trustees present in Washington, expressing to the donor their grateful appreciation of his enlarged and unprecedented generosity, and trust that his valued life be long spared to witness the success of his benevolent contribution to the happiness of his fellow-citizens in all parts of his native land.

An organization has already been effected, of which Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is chairman.

A committee of finance and inquiry has been appointed, and it is the intention of the trustees to commence active operations as soon as possible.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN EAST TENNESSEE. The Knoxville Commercial announces the arrival of the Hon. A. McDonald, of the Canadian Parliament, and of Mr. W. Wilson, of Canada West, and says:

These gentlemen are now here for the purpose of offering good terms to the officers of the Knoxville and Kentucky and the Knoxville and Charleston Railroads to complete those roads at once. They are in a situation to have the bonds converted that now belong to the Kentucky road, and what may be lacking to complete it to the State line they will furnish, taking a lien upon the road. This will bring English capital into the country that will at once set the wheels in motion to develop and manufacture our iron and coal.

Some of these gentlemen, invited by our climate and minerals, together with our soil, desire to come here to reside permanently. That would make the beginning and once get English capital directed here, and investments made, there is no other State that can offer the same advantages, and that can so completely control English emigration and the location of capital as Tennessee.

A LITTLE BOY BURIED IN A SNOW DRIFT—HIS LIFE SAVED BY A DOG.—At Milwaukee, on Friday, during a heavy storm, a little boy fell into a snow-drift and was lost to sight. After he had been buried for an hour his friends began to search for him. Meanwhile, one of those who seemed most uneasy at the absence of the boy was a dog, who was a great favorite. Approaching the place where the boy was buried, the dog stopped, snuffed the air, and whined piteously. He then began trying to dig into the drift. The party then began digging and throwing aside the snow. The dog dashed in beneath their shovels, and found the boy's cap. He evidently knew to whom it belonged, for as he dragged it forth it gave him great joy, and he barked gladly. Here was a trace, at least, but it was not without fear and trembling that search was continued, and with the help of the dog, who seemed as earnest as any of the party, the boy was soon found there in his snow-bed. The little fellow had suffered no injury whatever, said it was quite warm in the snow, and that he wasn't afraid, because he knew his friends would come for him.

A reverend gentleman of Afrcan descent was preaching to his colored brethren near Pensacola a few nights ago, and having worked them up to the yelling and shouting pitch, took advantage of the moment of interesting excitement to make a silent exit from the crowd, mounted one of his brethren's horses and made off, but was overtaken and turned over to the sheriff, who lodged him in jail.

THE FATAL CARPET-SACK.

The Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Member of the West Virginia Legislature, Explains How He Came by Some Strange Baggage and an Overcoat.

We find the following juicy confession in the Wheeling Intelligencer's report of Saturday's proceedings in the West Virginia House of Delegates:

"Mr. Ferguson, rising to a privileged question, sent to the clerk's desk, to be read, a copy of the Wheeling Register, containing a slanderous article in reference to himself, charging him with having stolen, in Kentucky, a carpet-sack and overcoat. After the reading from the clerk's desk, Mr Ferguson said:

"MR. SPEAKER—For the first time in my life I rise to a question of privilege, and I would not do so now if the privilege of this house were not concerned. My own personal matters I propose to settle in another way. I rise for the purpose of putting the house in possession of the facts in relation to the affair referred to in the publication just read. No explanation of this matter is necessary where I am known. My constituents understood the affair, and they have passed upon it in electing me and they are gentlemen of respectability and character.

"The day after the election in 1864, I was induced by a party of friends to visit the town of Ironton, in the State of Ohio. On our arrival we fell in company with a convivial party, and the result was that, indulging in more alcoholic substance than I was in the habit of doing, I became, for the first time in my life, totally oblivious of passing events. I have a vague recollection of insisting that I must go home, and of getting on a steamboat, but, instead of getting on a boat that would take me home, I took the regular Catlettsburg boat, which only took me eight miles in that direction, which, of course, I would not have done in my sober senses. With this exception I have no recollection of being on the boat at all, and I have no more knowledge or recollection of what occurred there than if I had never been born, and, therefore, I can only give the facts as they were stated to me afterward. This I would say before the throne of Omnipotence, if called upon to answer this charge. There was a gentleman on board of this boat who resided at Catlettsburg, of the name of John Burns, whose state-room was entered and his carpet-sack and overcoat taken therefrom and placed upon the forecastle.

"When Mr. Burns missed his property, he, of course, instituted an inquiry, and another gentleman on the boat, not then personally acquainted with me, pointed me out as the person who took it. Mr. Burns came to me, an altercation ensued, I struck him, and was then knocked down and very badly beaten. Upon the arrival of the boat at Catlettsburg I was taken in charge by a friend, conveyed to a hotel, a doctor sent for and my wounds dressed. These are the facts precisely as they were afterward told me. When I came to myself on the next morning, I found my head and eyes bandaged and very sore, without the slightest idea where I was, or what it all meant, and, hearing some person moving in the room, I asked for an explanation, which he gave me, and I immediately sent for Mr Burns, who related to me the whole affair. I asked Mr. Burns if he had the slightest idea that I intended to steal his property, and he promptly answered that he had not, and he showed by his actions that he meant what he said, for he stayed with me a great part of the day, and ministered in every way he could to my necessities. In the evening I took a passing boat and went home, and here the matter, for the time, ended. * * *

"I say here to-day what, perhaps other gentlemen similarly situated would not say. I don't know whether I removed the property of Mr. Burns from his state-room or not. I am not conscious of being on the boat at all after coming there as I have stated, and I solemnly declare before high heaven that the whole period from coming on the boat in the evening until I came to myself the following morning is a perfect blank in my existence, although it is said that I walked and talked, and in fact my friend who took me to the hotel found me wandering through the streets of Catlettsburg.

"Gen. Harris said the explanation given by the gentleman from Cabell, concerning the circumstances implicating his character, was satisfactory to a majority of the members of the house, as an explanation of the facts of this matter. Were he not to act with reference to other considerations, he should not deem it necessary to take any action in the matter, deeming the explanation a sufficient vindication of the gentleman's character. But, whilst the character of the gentleman from Cabell was implicated in the charges made, the honor of the house was also implicated. These charges have been made in a public journal in this State, and having a State circulation, and the charge is made all over the country that the members of this house are associated with and led by a pardoned thief. Hence, to vindicate the honor of the house—its character—for it was a question of privilege in which the house was interested equally with the member from Cabell, he offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate and report to the house on the charges contained in this day's *Register*, implicating the character of James H. Ferguson, a member of this house, and, indirectly, implicating the honor of this house.

"Mr. Ferguson said he trusted every friend he had in the house would vote for that resolution.

"The resolution was adopted."

HOW PATTI LEARNS AN OPERA.—The *Vogue Parisienne* gives the following details of the system by which Patti learns a new opera. Her brother in law is her master. Wherever she resides, a piano is always placed in a room next to her private apartment, so that every note played on it can be heard by her. When a new part is to be learned by her, her brother in law, without warning her beforehand, plays whatever air he thinks likely to please her, and, as though he was only playing for his own amusement, recommences the same air two or three times. Adelina's voice is soon heard in the next room, as it were, echoing the motif.

The Professor continues and perhaps sings the tenor, while he plays soprano on the piano. This seldom lasts many minutes. The door of the drawing room is opened by Patti, singing all the while: she takes her brother in law's place at the piano, and now, thoroughly excited, studies the part with all the ardor of her artist nature. In two days Adelina knows the music as well as the libretto of a whole opera, and performs her part in it at the Italiens within a week of having first received the score, with what triumphant success I need not relate.

EPISCOPALIAN BISHOPS.—There have been in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States 72 bishops, of whom 43 survive. This includes two missionary bishops. In order of seniority Bishop Elliot was third on the list of bishops living, and thirty-seventh on the roll of the American church. He was consecrated Feb. 27, 1841, in Christ Church, Savannah, by Bishop Meade, Bishop Ives, and Bishop Gadsden. He was the senior bishop in the Confederacy after the death of Bishop Meade, Bishop Otey, and Bishop Polk. Six of the Southern bishops have died within the last six years, viz: Bishop Cobb, of Alabama, January, 1861; Bishop Meade, of Va., March, 1862; Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, April, 1863; Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, June, 1863; Bishop Rutledge, of Florida, November, 1866; Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, December, 1866. Six Northern bishops and one foreign missionary bishop have died within the same time.

The English papers announce the death of Mr. George Baxter, the inventor and patentee of oil-color painting. He received the gold medal of Austria for his "First Parliament of Queen Victoria" and the "Coronation." His best original production is the miniature drawing of the Baptism of the Prince of Wales, which was in the miniature department of the London World's Fair. The late King of Prussia was in treaty for the purchase of it at the time of his death.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ *Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.*

BARNES, C. P.—Dealer in American Watches, Gold Pens, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, under the Louisville Hotel.

BRADSHAW & BROTHER—Architects, northeast corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

BARKER & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S Business College, S. W. cor. Third and Jefferson.

CORNWALL & BRO.—Candle, Oil and Soap Manufacturers, 32 Main street.

COOPER, ABNER—Produce Commission Merchant, No. 97 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th sts.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 177 W. Main.

FRY, B. B. & CO.—Planing Mill, on Preston st., below Main.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.—Salesroom 168 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

GAGE, H. N.—The People's Grocery Store, No. 186 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut.

HEWETT HARDY & CO.—Dealers in Seeds and Agricultural Implements, 112 West Main street, between Third and Fourth.

JONES, W. A.—Dealer in Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smoker's Articles, No. 59 Third street.

KENNEDY, BENJ. D.—Insurance—Life, Fire and Inland Cargo. Office, 142 W. Main st.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets. Manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron Ware.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

McKEE, CUNNINGHAM & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 3 West Main street.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 34 Wall street.

ROBINSON, JOHN M. & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., 185 West Main street.

SINCERE, B.—No. 122 Main street under National Hotel, Spectacles Optical and Mathematical Instruments.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. The Cheapest, Simplest, and Best in use. WM. SUMNER & CO., General Western Agents, No. 1 Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO. Proprietors, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 8 A. M.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Bayard Taylor sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The renovation of the White House cost $11,000.

The historian Bancroft has been appointed Collector at Boston.

Speaker Colfax's mother is only seventeen years his senior.

Madame Natali Testa, the contralto, is the sister of Matilda Heron.

A man was fined three dollars at Jersey Shore, Pa., for traveling on Sunday.

In Schenectady a social club pledged to sell much below the market has just been organized.

The Buffalo street-railways lose money. What they gain in summer they more than lose in winter.

Many of the gambling saloons in Boston have been closed on account of a lack of patronage.

M. P. McQuillan, formerly connected with the Cincinnati press, died Sunday.

In Cahoes an Irishman blew himself up by putting powder in his pocket with an unextinguished pipe.

Capt. Wm. Pearce, the original founder of the Methodist Church in Providence, R. I., has just died there.

Three children buried in the snow drift near Gloucester, Mass., were rescued by a dog last week.

A peach orchard is said to be in full blow in Greenland, N. H., at this season. It must be a snow blow.

A man in Wilmington, Ill., obtained a verdict of twenty thousand dollars damages for malicious prosecution.

Two persons were suffocated to death the other night in Philadelphia by the escape of gas in their sleeping chamber.

A boy carrying a butcher knife fell upon it and cut himself so severely, in Alleghany City, Penn., that he bled to death.

The mourners at a funeral in Pittsburg got excited the other day and had a miscellaneous fight with the undertaker.

The Mayor of Denver, Colorado, has been sued for false imprisonment by a soldier who lays his damages at twenty thousand dollars.

An exchange tells us of a man whose memory is so short that it only reaches to his knees, and consequently he never pays for his boots.

It is doubtful which of the three great forces exerts the greatest influence upon society—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, or the band-box.

Near Lilly's Station, on the Alleghany Mountains, a poor cripple, his wife, and three children were frozen to death, having been blockaded by the snow and unable to escape.

A Chicago landlord has invented a new plan of boarding. He mesmerizes his boarders, then eats a hearty meal, and they are all satisfied from sympathy.

Solomon Johnson, a colored man, formerly President Lincoln's barber, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, with a desk in the Secretary's office.

Thomas Shelton, of Aberdeen, Ohio, the notorious justice of the peace, who has married more runaway couples than any other man in the country, is ninety-two years of age, and has filled his office for fifty-six years.

Seth Turner, of Wilmington, Illinois, and Joseph Dexberry, of La Salle, have played a series of matches at draughts for a stake of $1,000. Turner won by a score of nine to two. The outside bets amounted to $4,000.

The building at the corner of Cass and Keeste streets, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss about $40,000; insured for $16,500 in the Home, of New Haven, Home, of Cincinnati, and local companies. The principal losers are Page and Sprague, dealers in oil and varnish.

A whole family in Philadelphia was discovered last week in almost the last stages of starvation, and the horror of the scene was heightened by the discovery of the appalling fact that the father of the family, who had died ten days ago, was still unburied, from the lack of the necessary means to defray the expenses of sepulture.

The winner of the ten thousand dollar greenback prize in New York is a poor man, John F. McLaughlin, about sixty years of age. He has been in the Government employ as a saddler for about forty years and had to give up work in consequence of a severe attack of paralysis. He had religious scruples about buying a ticket, but his wife overcame him.

SOUTHERN.

In six years nearly twenty thousand negroes have died in Alabama.

A Helena, Ark., merchant gives notice that after a certain date boys will not be admitted to his store.

There was a heavy snow storm at Memphis Friday night. The mercury fell during the forepart of the night from 56 to 26. The snow was four inches deep.

It is said Lucian Adams and Billy O'Donnell, members of the New Orleans police, have fled the country in fear of punishment for their crimes in the riot.

The town of Balize, at Southwest Pass, mouth of the Mississippi, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $80,000. A number of families were rendered houseless.

Contracts have been let for eight miles more of heavy work on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. The much coveted coal fields will be reached by next July.

A Southern paper says that when a Virginia woman was singing rebel songs to General Grant recently, he asked her if she knew he was a Yankee. "No," she replied, "I thought you were a gentleman."

A destructive fire occurred at Mobile, Sunday night, on the corner of Commerce and St. Louis streets, burning stores occupied by J. Jonas, liquor dealer; Landis, Young & Co., groceries; Ogletree & Co. John E. Curran & Co., and Hudson, Bryan & Co., cotton factors. Loss $150,000.

FOREIGN.

There are 1,267 Schulzes and 884 Schmidts in Berlin.

During the past year seventy-five new plays were produced in Paris.

Cardinal Wiseman's remains, at Kensal Green, are to have a monument.

The demand for female labor is increasing and unsupplied in New Zealand.

A telegraphic message from Calcutta to London, of ten words, costs the recipient £5.

Every French soldier will hereafter receive instructions in fencing.

Dickens is particularly opposed to the issuing of books with uncut leaves. They have long been a nuisance.

An Ohio furnace company has sent specimens of its coal, iron ore, limestone, and pig iron, to the Paris exposition.

So great is the destitution in the Island of Sardinia, that the peasants are reduced to a diet of herbs and roots.

Thirteen of the prominent railways in Great Britain paid nearly two million dollars for personal injuries in a single year.

During the recent storms on the English coast, one hundred and two lives were saved by the boats of the National Lifeboat Institution.

A wealthy Londoner purposes the erection of a bronze statue of Shakspeare on the Thames embankment, fronting Temple Gardens.

The land steward of Ireland concludes, from statistics, that that country is at present more prosperous than Scotland.

The Cretan National Assembly has now an organ of its own entitled *Crete*, and bearing the motto "Freedom, or death."

Some one in England has invented a machine for tolling bells. It is wound up on Saturday night, and commences at the exact moment on Sunday.

It has been officially announced by the cable company that on and after the first of March the rates by cable will be reduced one half.

The Scotsman asserts that since coming of age in March last the Duke of Hamilton has contracted debts to the amount of about half a million sterling.

Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley has been delivering a lecture at Poole on "Natural History, and Anecdotes of My Travels and Sports in America and France."

Two apprentices, who went out for a sail in the small boat of a vessel lying at Sunderland, were picked up three days afterward one hundred miles out at sea.

National Workingmen's League for stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday has been established in England with headquarters at Manchester.

The Austrian Government has granted a complete amnesty for infringements of the law regulating the press, and remitted the sentences of several journals.

The "Union" is said to be the best club in Vienna. An English citizen would, however, be surprised to see, in a corner of the billiard room, a large grand piano.

A number of memoirs are said to have been recently discovered in Scotland, drawn up for the French Government from 1745 to 1760, with a view to an invasion of England.

Although the Emperor Napoleon fainted the other day on his return from a shooting excursion, and is said to be subject to such attacks after great exertion, his general health is now considered satisfactory.

A correspondent of the Publishers' Circular asserts that the repeal of the paper duty by cheapening good periodicals has almost extinguished in England the exciting and immoral publications of former days.

The London Metropolitan Board of Works have decided that the maximum price of gas shall be fixed at three shillings and sixpence per one thousand feet, and be equal in light to eighteen sperm candles.

The French minister in Mexico is to marry a woman there worth five million dollars. The celebrated silver mine of Real del Monte is said to belong to her family. No wonder he wants to call her "mine."

The great Coronza case will soon come before the courts at Naples. This was a Bourbonist conspiracy discovered in 1865. Seven hundred persons were arrested, of whom fifty seven are now to be brought to trial.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE LINCOLN STATUE TO-DAY.—To-day at 12 o'clock M., the ceremonies of inaugurating the marble statue of the late President Lincoln, executed by Col. Henry, and designed to be placed in the Custom-house in this city, will take place at the Academy of Music. The committee having the matter in charge have perfected every arrangement for accommodating with comfortable seats all who may feel disposed to be present.

The following is the order of exercises:

First—Appropriate music by the band of the 2d United States Infantry.

Second—Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Heywood.

Third—Unveiling the Statue, and appropriate remarks by the presiding officer, Governor Bramlette.

Fourth—Music by the band.

Fifth—Oration on the life and character of the late President Lincoln, by Hon. James Speed.

Sixth—Music and dismission.

Governor Bramlette, who is to preside over the ceremonies, arrived in the city last evening. Major-General George H. Thomas and Staff, Major-General Jeff. C. Davis and Staff, and other distinguished military gentlemen and civilians will be present and participate in the exercises.

The committee having the matter in charge request us to extend a cordial invitation to all classes of our citizens to attend, and assure us that every provision has been made to furnish ladies with suitable seats.

A FALSE DISPATCH.—It does appear that no course is too contemptible for the radical papers to pursue, in order to make capital among their people, and fan the flames of prejudice and enmity against the South burning in their bosoms. In the New York Tribune of Friday is a dispatch purporting to be from this city, which states that a white man poisoned his colored mistress, was arrested, taken before a 'Squire Kennedy, to whom the murderer explained that he had only taken the negro woman's life to keep her from informing his wife that he was the father of her (the negro's) child. The tender-hearted magistrate, considering the explanation perfectly satisfactory, released the poisoner. Whereupon the virtuous Tribune moralizeth editorially, to the great scandal of Kentucky justice.

Of course there is not a word of truth in the dispatch. The woman, Belle Hoover, was white, a native of Indiana, an inmate of a house of prostitution in this city, and died by her own act, giving as her reason for the rash deed, that life was burdensome to her since the desertion of her lover. Nobody was arrested, and, finally, there is no such official as 'Squire Kennedy in this city.

OFF FOR NASHVILLE.—On Thursday night next Mr. Joel Davis designs opening the Old Theater at Nashville. His genial, gentlemanly, and oleaginous agent, the festive Sam T. Simons, has been in this city for several days, and has succeeded in engaging the entire company of Messrs. Mallory and Keller to go to Nashville for the purpose of supporting Miss Dora Shaw during the opening nights. The fair star and the company leave for the Rock City on the afternoon train to-morrow.

We congratulate our friends in Brownlow's Paradise upon the rich dramatic treat in store for them. Mr. Hood, the leading man, is an actor of such solid merit as an artiste and gentleman that he cannot but become popular in Nashville. Miss Dargon's grace, wit, and beauty will win her a warm place in the affections of that people. In fact, the entire company, we feel assured, will be warmly welcomed and regretfully parted with by our Tennessee friends.

THE ARSON CASE.—Yesterday the time of the Criminal Court was occupied in impanelling a jury, and hearing a portion of the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob and Fed. Pfisterer, indicted for arson. It will be remembered that these parties were arrested in September last, on the charge of setting fire to the house of Michael Flynn, corner of Center and Broadway, for which they were indicted by the grand jury of the City Court. The case will be resumed this morning at half after nine o'clock.

MARRIAGE OF A WELL KNOWN CLERGYMAN.—By referring to our list of marriages it will be seen that our venerable, widely-known, and universally beloved friend, Rev. Wm. Holman, has been making vows at Hymen's altar. No preacher or squire in this city has married so many couples as Father Holman. We rejoice that he has become entangled in the meshes he has so frequently aided in throwing around others. Long life and great happiness to our old friend and his happy bride.

☞ A Chicago reporter, describing a masked ball, remarks: "If there are prettier women than blondes, they are brunettes. Cleopatra was a brunette. Rachel was a brunette—and so is Miss L. If one wants a flirt, take a brunette; if one wants a cook, take a blonde—she has no inspirations, but she is reliable if one wants a wife, take neither."

☞ On the 6th inst. three convicts from St. Louis escaped from the Missouri penitentiary. Their names are Albert Stout, Joseph Duncan, and John Waters.

ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF THE ORPHEUS SOCIETY.—The masquerade of the Orpheus Society at Masonic Temple last evening more than fulfilled the flattering predictions of its friends. It was a grand success in every particular. The attendance of spectators and masquers was very large. In its detail the programme was one of the most excellent yet devised by the Orpheus. The variety, beauty, and infinite fancy of the costumes was said to excel all kindred affairs, while the respectability and numbers of the attendants, the observance of the proprieties, and the order and decorum prevalent, proclaimed this the most brilliant *bal masque* ever given in Louisville. Extensive and judicious preparations had been made to insure the eclat of the festival. The officers and committees have cause to pride themselves upon their admirable success.

At an early hour, carriages and horse-cars began to arrive with loads of masqueraders, male and female. Around the entrance to the Temple were hundreds of persons, who endured the damp of the evening in order to watch the devotees of pleasure enter. As the hour advanced the vehicles seemed to increase, every moment bringing new arrivals. At ten o'clock, the festival was at its height, and numbered hundreds of masques, and as many "lookers on in Vienna." The internal decorations of the large hall were ample and appropriate. The splendid band of the Second United States Infantry was located on the stage and discoursed, at proper intervals, most delicious music. On either side of the stage were suspended several crinoline cages, in which fowls of the barn-yard species crouched ridiculously enough, as may be supposed. The same quaint phenomena appeared around the throne of Momus at the opposite end of the hall. To the left of the merry monarch's shrine was located the Russo-American Telegraph Office, from whence issued during the evening many strangely phrased and somewhat sarcastic dispatches, which were listened to with immense satisfaction and applauded heartily.

Few other devices were employed to embellish the walls, pillars, or ceiling. The body of the hall was of course devoted to the masquerade. Here the scene was one of the utmost grandeur, every imaginable costume and character being represented. The ingenuity of the costumer must have been exhausted in the conception and preparation of the respective garbs. Kings and queens, emperors and empresses, dukes and duchesses, artisans and laborers, beggars and vivandiers, Zouaves and gipsies, loafers, and negroes, and representatives of every nationality under the sun, of every human avocation, and of nearly everything animate and inanimate, moved promiscuously through the hall, engaged in the exhibition of the several peculiarities of their respective assumptions. We noticed some admirable caricatures of Momus and other classical representatives of humor and mirth. These typified graphically the various expressions of the comic muse, their peculiar and humorous grins and actions, eliciting the loudest laughter whenever contemplated. Conspicuous among the characters formally introduced by the herald of the festival were Maximilian and Napoleon, Sir Morton Peto, the Emperor of Russia, Bismarck, &c. All of these noted personages excited eager notice, and were lionized throughout the evening. We cannot devote space in this number to a full description of the exercises. The conclusion of the regular programme was the signal for unmasking, and then, for the first time during the evening, the *incognito* which had temporarily severed the nearest ties and the most affectionate individuals was removed. An intermission then transpired, affording an opportunity for the masqueraders and company to partake of a sumptuous repast. The rest of the evening was devoted to Terpsichore, and in unison with her sweetest and most inspiriting strains, buoyant hearts tripped merrily, and joy reigned supreme until the daylight hour.

INAUGURATION OF A COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.—Yesterday the inauguration ceremonies of a new colored high school, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Kentucky, came off at St. Marks Mission Church, on Green street, in this city. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Atwell, Rector of St. Marks, Rev. Mr. Badger, Chaplain in the U. S. Army, and Hon. James Speed. The school will be under the charge of Miss Cornelia A. Jennings, late of Philadelphia, who graduated from the Philadelphia Colored Institute with the highest honors of the class of 1860. She has, until called to this city to take charge of the school above mentioned, been principal of a colored school in Philadelphia. She brings the very highest recommendations, and we have no doubt the new high school, under her charge, will meet with unbounded success.

☞ A rumor was current on the streets yesterday that one of the regular trains on the Little Miami railroad had been withdrawn, thus seriously interrupting communication between this city and the East. We are glad to state that the report was entirely unfounded. Mr. C. W. S. Brown, the agent of the Little Miami at this point, telegraphed to headquarters about the matter, and received for an answer that the Atlantic and Great Western road were running their trains only as far as Kent, in Portage county, Ohio. This change gave rise to the above-stated rumor, but will in no wise affect the Little Miami. Its trains will be run as heretofore, making all the usual connections.

IN TOWN.—Gov. Bramlette arrived in the city on the afternoon train yesterday from Frankfort, and is stopping at the Willard.

Col. James T. Bramlette, and our Frankfort correspondent, "Max.," also also arrived in town, and are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

NEW POST-OFFICE.—Buckner's Station, Oldham county, Ky., on the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington railroad, has been made a Post-office, and the station agent, Wm. A. Campbell, has received his commission as Postmaster. This will be a great convenience to the people of that section, as it supplies a want long felt.

☞ General P. W. Strader has retired from the office of General Ticket Agent of the Little Miami Railroad Company. He had held that responsible position for nearly twenty years, and was as widely known as any railroad man in the West. He leaves the position with the good will and best wishes of all who were associated or brought in contact with him. His successor, Colonel Wm. L. O'Brien, is fully installed in office.

FELONY.—The only arrest recorded on the jail slate last night was that of Sam Pickens, a man of color, charged with stealing $60 from Ed. Vickers. Sam was jugged by officers Cave and Harmon.

AN INDIANAPOLIS INCIDENT.—A gentleman of Kokomo, Ind., who had been absent from home for several months, returned, and taking his wife, traveled down to Indianapolis to see the sights, look in upon the Legislature, and enjoy himself generally. Arrived at the capital city, the pair repaired to one of the principal hotels, where he registered himself and "lady," and called for a room. As soon as the clerk saw the names, he declined furnishing the room—alleging as his reason, that the lady had visited that hotel half-a-dozen times with as many different gentlemen, each one of whom claimed her as his wife. Here was a pretty kettle of Hoosier fish! The husband profaned vigorously, while the hotel clerk saw that he had released a mouse from a trap. The gentleman demanded the names of the "half-dozen gentlemen," who all chanced to be residents of Indianapolis. The clerk gave them, and the parties were sent for. They came, a private room was called into requisition, explanations ensued, the betrayed husband's pockets filled with greenbacks, after which healing ceremony, he informed the amorous six that they might draw straws for the woman—he was going to emigrate. He was as good as his word. He levanted, and the places that knew him have known him no more to date. A pleasant country, that Indiana.

☞ A choir in one of the fashionable churches of Dubuque selected an overture for the occasion, that was full of heavenly melody, and which was intended to bring up the congregation all standing. The singing commenced but the keys of the organ responded with the most fearful discord. The squalling of a brace of cats strung across a clothes-line would be lovely in comparison. Some one had been tampering with the instrument, and the organist at once charged it to a chap who had played the same joke upon him a few months before. Like the minister, however, who swore that he could "lick the man who soaped his horn," the organist swears he can lick the fellow who put bran in his instrument, and he will probably do it.

☞ Mr. John E. Owens, the great unrivalled comedian, and his gentlemanly and efficient business manager, C. Wharton Tayleure, Esq., have been stopping at the National Hotel, in this city, since the conclusion of their New Albany engagement. They depart this evening for New Orleans, where Mr. Owens is engaged to appear at the St. Charles Theater, next Monday night. He was several years ago a successful manager in the Crescent City, and the people there will rejoice at his coming, after so long an absence.

☞ Commodore Foote, the miniature edition of a man, who has been exhibited about the country generally for some years past, is now attempting to make an honest living by selling the photographs of himself and wife. He appeared on the streets of Cincinnati Saturday, but such was the rush to see him, says the Gazette, that he found it very difficult to make much progress. About the size of a four-year old, rigged out in a gentleman's suit, with beaver and cane, it was laughable to see him pushing his way through the world.

☞ I. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, Grand Master of the Masonic Brotherhood in Kentucky, will start South next week for the purpose of distributing several thousand dollars, contributed by the Masonic lodges in this and other States for the relief of destitute orphans and widows of Masons in the Southern States. The lodges in Paris, Frankfort, and Cynthiana have contributed $100 each. The Masons of York, Pennsylvania, have also sent to Mr. Martin a contribution of $50.

PROMISING POET.—An aspiring but very slightly inspired youth makes his mark in the columns of the Big Sandy (Ky.) Herald in the following genius-like fashion. The subject of his "pome" is "Nightfall of Age." Listen:

How pleasing is the recollection of youth,
Of those days when we were building anew
The miniature constructions of man:
His follies, his stratagems, and his ways,
How dear is the scenes of our childhood;
How seemingly plain it is before us,
Though many years has passed by and gone
During the time of our maturity!

We advise the desperate young bard to give up poetry and devote his talents to hog-driving or rail-mauling.

☞ A petition will be sent to the Legislature shortly asking that a law be enacted empowering the City Council of Newport to levy a special tax, not to exceed fifteen cents on the $100 valuation of property, for the purpose of buying a steam fire engine and improving the public landing, said tax to be subject to a vote of the people.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster-General announces the following changes in postmasters: Keene, Jessamine county, F. S. Wilson, vice J. W. Tyre, resigned; Worlonburg, Crittenden county, T. N. Lamb, vice A. Inman, resigned; Hickman, Fulton county, S. Landrum, vice E. Case, removed. Butlersville, Allen county, J. W. Crow, vice G. D. Read, declined.

☞ Pardons from the President of the United States for the following persons have been received by the Governor, which will be forwarded upon notification of post-office address: John W. Friddle, Jefferson county; John H. Wall, Morganfield, Ky.; James B. Price, Winchester, Ky.; Moses Webster, Lexington, Ky.; Isaac Sanders, Kentucky; W. H. Tarkington, Kentucky; F. H. Bryan, Kentucky.

☞ Master Ed. B. Pennebaker, Jr., of Nashville, lately repeated verbatim 2,375 consecutive verses of Scripture, without hesitating or making a single mistake. This was done at four recitations. At another time, he repeated the entire book of Mark at one lesson. The precocious Eddy is not more than eleven or twelve years old.

☞ A resolution was adopted by the City Council of Covington, at its last meeting, instructing the Committee on Fire Department to contract with the Seneca Falls Rotary Pump Company for a No. 1 steam fire engine, at a cost not to exceed $6,000.

☞ We are pained to learn that Mr. James H. Barbour, formerly of this city, died in Dansville, New York, on the 27th ult. He was well known and highly esteemed in this community, and his decease will be deeply regretted by those who knew him.

☞ The Lebanon Kentuckian of the 9th says some cowardly fellow shot into the negro school-house in that place on the evening of the 4th inst. while the house was yet filled with negro children. No harm done.

☞ The freight train from Nashville to this city ran off the track at Lebanon Junction yesterday morning. No damage was done, save delaying the up passenger train for several hours.

☞ No less than 6,000 coon skins are bought and shipped from Owensboro annually. The crop this year, the Monitor states, is unusually abundant.

IN A TERRIBLE CONDITION.—The Evansville Journal says that a gentleman from the vicinity of Uniontown, Ky., who was some time ago bitten by a mad dog, and who has been stopping for some days at the Crescent City Hotel, in Evansville, for the purpose of trying the virtues of the mad-stone, left for home Friday on the Quickstep. He was in a terrible state of mind, being manifestly nearly deranged by the contemplation of his possible fate. He would frequently start up wildly as if haunted by some terrible vision. Captain Dexter properly refused to take him on his boat unless he should be confined. The application of the mad-stone did not prove by any means satisfactory, its application having probably been too long delayed.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The twentieth rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, held last evening, is described as the most felicitous and thoroughly successful trial of voice and instrument yet made by that organization. The attendance of members was extremely large, and one and all were animated by a desire to excel in their respective efforts. This is a most favorable omen for the third grand concert, which takes place at Masonic Temple to-morrow evening. We regret that limited time and space at present forbids our commenting upon the choice treat us it deserves. Suffice it to say that the members are all fully up in their roles, and that they will be under the masterly leadership of their old director, Prof. Hast. Get ready for the greatest triumph of the Philharmonics!

☞ The Memphis Appeal of Saturday says: "Dr. J. P. Woolfork, of Versailles, Ky., arrived in this city on the last trip of the Die Vernon. When he left the boat he was intoxicated, and had in his possession nearly $1,000 in money. The clerk of the steamer kindly put him in a hack all right, to be taken to the Memphis and Ohio railroad, where the Doctor wished to go. When found he was about seventy miles from town, with both legs broken and no money left. He was brought to this city, and is now at the State Hospital under the care of Dr. J. M. Keller. No clue has yet been found as to who were the perpetrators of this outrage."

☞ The play of Camille was presented at the Academy last night to a small audience. Miss Dora Shaw gave a medium interpretation of the Queen of the Camillas. The whole play is peculiarly offensive to us, and we believe to the public. We have long since condemned it on the score of gross immorality, and advised its banishment from the stage. Therefore we do not propose to enter upon the disagreeable task of again criticising the abortion. It is to be reproduced this evening for the delectation of those whose tastes are sufficiently pernicious to endure it.

FOUL MURDER.—Mr. James Hughes, a clerk in the coal office of B. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati, while proceeding to his home, in Green Township last Thursday evening, was most foully murdered by parties unknown to the authorities. The terrible affair happened on the Lick Run pike, about a mile from the victim's residence. Mr. Hughes was riding in his buggy at the time of the occurrence.

☞ A negro man named Britton Boyd, hailing from near Russellville, Ky., presented himself before Judge Lawrence at Nashville on Saturday, and made sworn affidavit that on Monday last his wife was fatally shot by a soldier who had served in the Federal army. The murderer had not been arrested.

☞ Robert Kerr, a respectable and wealthy farmer, from Northern Ohio, was diddled out of $570 by a St. Louis confidence man the other day.

☞ John Branson was elected Chief Director and Thomas J. Harris Assistant Chief Director of the Hope Fire Company, at Frankfort, on Saturday night.

☞ The entire law library of Gresham & Butler, in the Scribner block, New Albany, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, involving a loss of about $1,500.

☞ Our old friend W. M. Foster, formerly stage-manager of Wood's Theater in this city, made his debut at the Theater Comique in Cincinnati last evening.

☞ Daniel E. Bandmann, the eminent Anglo-German tragedian, commenced an engagement at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, last night.

FOX CHASE.—A red fox chase will be had on Thursday next, at Leesburg. Will not some of the Reynard hunters report to the Journal?

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JANUARY.—The following is the Health Officer's register of deaths in the city of Louisville for the month of January, 1867:

Consumption	20	Gastretis	2
Pneumonia	19	Scrofulous Sloughing	1
Bronchitis	1	Jaundice	2
Whooping Cough	2	Pyemia	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy	1	Cyanosis	1
Measles	1	Peritonitis	2
Cholera	1	Cancer	2
Typhoid Fever	3	Intussusception of the	
Scarlet Fever	1	Bowels	1
Continued Fever	1	Child Birth	2
Diarrhea	2	Debility	3
Chronic Diarrhea	1	Intemperance	1
Congestion of Brain	1	Burn	4
Meningitis	1	Scald	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis		Violence	1
	1	Accident	3
Erysipelas	2	Marasmus Senilis	1
Convulsions	8	Old Age	
Heart Disease	2	Still Born	20
Rheumatism	1	Unknown	35
Total			159

SEXES.

Males	76
Females	83

COLOR.

White	117
Black	42

NATIVITY.

Born in United States	127
Foreigners	31

AGES.

Of these there were of the age of 5 and under	73
Between 5 and 10 years of age	3
Between 10 and 20 years of age	9
Between 20 and 40 years of age	24
Between 40 and 60 years of age	23
Of the age of 60 years and over	25

WARDS.

Deaths occurred in the different Wards, thus:

Ward 1	5	Ward 8	6
" 2	10	" 9	13
" 3	18	" 10	21
" 4	18	" 11	16
" 5	17	" 12	9
" 6	8	Country	8
" 7	10	Unknown	0
Total			159

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBT. L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } je29 d&wly

C. M. BRIGGS. I. L. HYATT.

BRIGGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nashville, Tenn.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF the Wares manufactured at the Tennessee Penitentiary, consisting of all kinds of Cedar Ware, Plows, Straw-Cutters, and Agricultural Implements generally; Hollow-Ware, Rope, Bagging, and Iron Ties, &c.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Produce, and all kinds of Merchandise, and will give our prompt attention to forwarding goods. ja5 d3mis

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
DORA SCHULZ,
105 1-2 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

ON account of rebuilding and enlarging my store, as soon as the weather will permit, I desire to close out my heavy and most fashionable stock of goods, and offer the same at GREAT BARGAINS much below cost.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Especial attention is called to my large stock of real Valenciennes and Imitation Laces, Cluny Lace, Guipure Laces, Crochet and Linen Laces, Jaconet and Linen Edgings and Insertions, Real and Imitation Lace Collars.

COLLARS AND SETS.

Real and Imitation Valentia Lace, Point Applique Lace sets, plain and elegant Embroidered sets on Linen and Cambric, sets of Collars and Cuffs, handmade, for making of gowns, etc.

ELEGANT CHILDRENS' SUITS,
From $5 to $10; Worth from $10 to $25.
Complete Infants' Wardrobes.

Every article necessary to the complete outfit of an infant's wardrobe. The plainest and the most elegant suits at greatly below the usual prices.

LINEN GOODS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Yokes, Sleeves, Gown Yokes, and other articles of the same description too numerous to mention, all below cost.
Also, a large stock of ladies' wear.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

For ladies and children. I have one of the largest stocks of these goods in the city, and will sell them especially low to close them out.

RIBBONS.

Two hundred bolts of beautiful ribbons, from the narrowest ribbon for the hair to the widest Satin and Moire Antique ribbons for sashes.

Trimmings and Buttons

Of every kind and style for ladies' and childrens' dresses.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.

My entire stock, comprising 1,200 different shades, at 20c per ounce. Handsome breakfast shawls, worsted sacks, leggins, mitts, infant hoods, scarfs, woolen hose and gloves lower than can be bought elsewhere in the city.

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

In my line of business in too endless a variety to enumerate, and which I will be happy to show to customers at any time. My present stock of goods must be closed out soon, and I am confident that I offer them at prices which cannot be competed with in the city whether at or below cost. It is only necessary to give me a call, and I will give satisfactory proof of what is stated in my advertisement. fel1 M,Tu,W&eod1

DRY GOODS.

50 CASES new style Fancy Prints;
50 cases Bleached Cottons, best brands;
15 " Tennessee Plaid Osnaburgs;
5 " Washington Plaids;
10 " Attakapas Cottonades;
20 bales Ticking, best brands;
25 " Sea Island Brown Cottons, best brands;
10 cases Apron and Shirting Checks;
5 " each 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Bleached Sheeting;
2 " each 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Brown Sheeting;
For sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
f11 d6 No. 70 and 72 Sixth street.

REMOVAL!

E. B. NUGENT,

Has removed his entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

To the corner of Fourth and Green streets,
Opposite the Louisville Theater.

WHERE he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage so liberally bestowed on him during the past.
He will always have on hand the most desirable and best stock of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
in the city, and will place them on the market at prices which will defy competition.
E. B. NUGENT,
fe11 d6 Corner Fourth and Green Sts.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
f11 d3m Lawrence, Mass.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the Anesthetic use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for extracting teeth without pain, and have used it daily (Sundays excepted) for 3½ years on over 18,000 patients, without one accident or failure. We make the gas pure and fresh every day. Only extract teeth, and this we do in the most thorough and superior manner. We guarantee "no pain." Louisville office 158 Fourth street, opposite the new market building. Come to headquarters. fe5 d1m

Hides, &c., Wanted.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN HIDES.—I will pay the highest cash price for Green Salted Hides, Dry Salted Hides, and Dry Flint Hides, also Green Salted Calf-Skins. Will also purchase, at highest cash prices, Tallow and Grease.
JAMES A. HOLT,
No. 18 Second street,
F dtJu1 Between Main street and the River.

THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.
NASHVILLE CITY DIRECTORY
For 1867.
E. D. KING, Publisher.
NO MONEY PAID UNTIL THE WORK IS DELIVERED.

A complete Directory of Edgefield will be added to the work.
A corrected list of all the Post-offices in the United States will also be added, a feature adopted by but one other Directory establishment in the United States; also an abstract of the Tax Laws and Stamp Duties, and a list of Express Stations in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia.
The publisher solicits the patronage of the business men of Louisville, believing that this work presents the best advertising medium in the south.
The Directory will be ready for delivery on or about the 1st of March, 1867.
W. LEWIS WHARTON,
H. H. JOHNSON,
f6 dtMarl Soliciting Agents.

WINDOW-GLASS—2,500 boxes Window-Glass, a full assortment of sizes, best brands, for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
f6 d12&w4 184 Main st.

WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL.
1,000 kegs White Lead, various brands;
50 bbls Linseed Oil; for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—
25 bbls Turpentine;
25 bbls Rosin; for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

INDIGO AND MADDER—
2,000 lbs prime soft Indigo;
5,000 lbs prime Madder; for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

SPICES—
25 bags Pepper;
10 bags Allspice;
200 lbs Nutmegs;
200 lbs Mace;
100 mats Cassia;
500 lbs Cloves; for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

COAL OIL—85 bbls best quality Coal Oil for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

OATS.
10 CARS prime Oats (in store and to arrive) for sale by
f6 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

MALT.
10,000 BUSHELS Spring and Fall Malt for sale by
f6 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

RYE.
5 CARS No. 1 Rye for sale by
f6 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

CASTOR OIL—20 bbls Castor Oil for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

ALCOHOL—25 bbls Alcohol for sale by
f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

S. T. MALLORY & F. L. KELLER. Managers.

☞ Last night of the great American Actress Miss DORA SHAW.

ON Tuesday Evening, Feb. 12, 1867, will be presented Miss Shaw's specialty of
CAMILLE,
OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Camille .... Miss Dora Shaw.
Supported by the Company.

PRICES ALTERED—Dress Circle 75 cts; Reserved Seats $1; Orchestra Chairs $1; Balcony 50 cts; Private Boxes $5.

Philharmonic Society
FIRST SEASON.
THE THIRD CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT
Masonic Temple
Wednesday Night, Feb. 13, 1867
For particulars see Programmes.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR

Nearly all the space is required for season subscribers. A limited number of tickets may be had at the music store of D. P. Faulds & Co. at the door. f7 dtd

ODD FELLOWS' CONCERT,
For the Relief of
SUFFERING
WIDOWS & ORPHANS OF THE SOUTH,
At Masonic Temple,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 12, 1867.

Under the direction of Mr. G. ZOELLER, assisted by Mr. TASSO, the celebrated Violinist, of Cincinnati, and Messrs. E. ZOELLER, WHIPPLE, PLATO, CHAS. WARD, and JOE. McCANN.

The celebrated GREAT WESTERN STAR BAND, Capt. RICHORST, Leader, have kindly volunteered their services; also the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, which will perform one of the Grand Choruses rendered by them at the recent Festival of the North American Saengerbund.

The grand Piano for this occasion is kindly loaned by Mr. D. P. Faulds, and is of the renowned Steinway manufacture.

Tickets of Admission ONE DOLLAR—for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. D. P. Faulds and Louis Tripp, also at W. Scott Glore's Bookstore.
For further particulars see programme.
GEO. AINSLIE,
Chairman of Joint Committee.
C. R. LONG,
f6 d's Chairman of Special Committee.

Southwestern Relief Commission for the Aid of the Destitute in the Southern States.
H. D. NEWCOMB, President.
WM. GARVIN,
A. A. GORDON,
Z. M. SHERLEY,
THEO. SCHWARTZ,
R. A. ROBINSON,
W. B. HAMILTON,
JOHN B. SMITH,
T. SLEVIN,
GEORGE AINSLIE, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. BAMBERGER,
L. L. WARREN, Treasurer.
R. B. HUNTOON, Secretary.
SAM'L A. MILLER, Gen'l Agent and Cor. Sec'y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
James Trabue, R. F. Guthrie,
Arthur Peter, R. P. Scally,
T. L. Jefferson, A. Graham,
N. Bloom, W. H. Fox,
R. A. Robinson, Geo. W. Morris,
B. C. Levi, J. R. McFerran,
Warren Mitchell, John T. Moore,
Geo. W. Wicks, E. L. Huffman,
A. Brandeis, W. E. Robinson,
J. L. Smyser, E. W. Kennedy.

This Association is now prepared to receive and forward to the destitute south such articles of food and clothing as a generous and prosperous people are willing to give from their overflowing granaries, meat-houses, wardrobes, and store-rooms. Indian corn and cured meats are the articles particularly needed, and likely to give most permanent relief. Persons living convenient to Louisville can deliver corn in the ear at the mill of Gus. Doughass & Co., on the south side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston, taking receipts for the same, which they will forward to James Trabue, 307 West Main street, Louisville, where any other articles may be delivered until further notice.
Persons living at a distance, wishing to contribute, can, free transportation, by the Commission, will be furnished with sacks and directions for shipping on application.
Those contributing money should forward the same to L. L. Warren, Treasurer, Louisville, Kentucky.
All packages should, in order to secure their free transportation, be marked "FOR THE DESTITUTE SOUTH."
By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Agent's office at Board of Trade Rooms.
ja21 d3w&tf

B. R. SPALDING & CO.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Leaf Tobacco, Grain, Cotton, &c.,
No. 18 Commerce st., BALTIMORE, MD.
N. B.—Best attention paid to consignments, and the usual advances made. First-class references given whenever required. Orders promptly filled. d22 eod6m

CARLOS G. DE GARMENDIA BENEDICT GOUGH.
(Son-in-law of R. R. S., dec'd.)
C. G. de GARMENDIA
(B. Gough, Attorney),
Shipping and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, and Havana Cigars, also other Spanish, Cuban, French, and Italian Produce.
No. 18 Commerce, BALTIMORE, MD.
N. B.—All the leading brands of Havana Cigars received direct from the manufacturers by a line of Steamers established by myself between Havana (my native place) and Baltimore, where I have been an Importer since January, 1860. d22 eod6m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
STOCKTON, LEAHY, & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
d5 eodtf

CARHART, WHITFORD, & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
FINE, MEDIUM, AND COARSE CLOTHING,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,
55, 57, 59, and 61 Hudson st., near Duane.
T. F. CARHART, NEW YORK.
W. H. WHITFORD,
J. B. VAN WAGENER,
A. T. HAMILTON. ja3 eod6m

BEN. M. HARNEY,
Attorney at Law,
No. 9 Centre street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja9 d3m

S. H. PEARCE & CO.,
353 Broadway, N. Y.
SILK HDKFS.
COTTON HANDKFS.
OILED SILK.
Imitation Oiled Silk.
CHINA SILK, PALM LEAF FANS, &C.
n13 eod6m

7-30'S CONVERTED.

THE First National Bank of Louisville will act as agent for the conversion of the first issue of 7-30 Notes (the only issue at present convertible) into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds. Our commission for effecting such conversion will be ¼ per cent on the amount.
j23 d30 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

Bookstaver, Thayer, & Slosson,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York,
Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express, and Mining Stock.
Members of the Board of Brokers and Mineral Board.
Will Sell
Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:
$ 8 00 per share paid in for .... $ 5 00
11 00 " " " 8 00
14 00 " " " 11 00
17 00 " " " 14 00
American, Adams, United States, and Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Stocks at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities.
N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed IN BLANK, except as to the number of shares. f8 d1m

WANTED.

WANTED—A Bill Clerk for several months. A young man of taste, whose parents live in the city, preferred. He can have the instruction of an experienced book-keeper. Address, with references, Drawer 65, P. O. f12 d2*

WANTED TO RENT—A House, containing six or seven rooms, in a good locality, within reach of the lines of a horse railroad, with yard, carriage house, and stable. Address Major E. B. WHITMAN, 114 East Main st., Louisville, Ky., stating location and terms. f12 d2*

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—Best chance ever offered! The Improved "Excelsior" No-chimney Burner for Coal Oil Lamps. The only successful invention of the kind extant. Requires no chimney; fits any ordinary sized lamp. Light steady and brilliant, free from smoke or smell. Wind or rain will not extinguish it. Sample and circular securely sent for 35 cts and 2 stamps. "Cottage Home Lamp," which serves the double purpose of candle or lantern, sent for 75cts. Address T. J. BRASHEARS, Gen'l Agent, f11 d&w2 Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents for "The History of the War between the States, Treating its Origin, Causes and Results," by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Also for "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens," by HENRY CLEVELAND. Send for Circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., f11 d&w4 W. F. ... Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A few industrious young men with a capital of $50 or upwards can find steady employment in a profitable business by applying to H. N. WEBSTER, ... Main street, near Eighth.

WANTED—Energetic Men to engage in a light and profitable business. $150 PER MONTH easily earned. Address CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., ... Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ... d1m*

$10 FROM $1. AGENTS male and female wanted everywhere. For full particulars please address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 31 South street, Baltimore, Md. f... d1m

$100 to $250 per Month.

WANTED—Agents everywhere, male and female, one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per month, to sell the genuine improved Common-sense Family Sewing Machine. Price only $18. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart even after every second stitch is cut. Every Machine fully warranted for three years. Send for circulars and terms to Agents, or call at "McDowell's Block," southwest corner Green and Fourth sts., second floor.
P. O. Box 299. BLISS & McEATHRON,
d17 d&w3m* General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT

FOR SALE—An Engine and Saw-Mill, James Todd's make, Cincinnati, Ohio, Engine 10x20—Mill Portable, for single Saw—new and entirely complete without boiler. Cost $2,200. Will be sold for $1,700. Call on or address
JACOB FRICKLER,
f11 d6* 106 East Pearl st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of second-hand Sheet Lead, twenty thousand tight Barrel Staves, and a quantity of second-hand Rope. Apply to ANDREW MORRIS,
f11 d6* Sup't Coverport Ky. Oil Works.

Office Western Financial Corporation
LOUISVILLE, KY., February 8, 1867.

FOR SALE—Two blocks of Ground, Nos. 128 and 131 in the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., containing about six acres, situated north of the R. R. Depot, and lately used as a brick yard.
If not sold before the 15th day of March next at private sale, this property will on that day, on the premises, be sold at public auction.
For terms apply to T. J. Howard, Jeffersonville, Ind., or to the undersigned, at this office.
f9 d1m JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

FOR SALE—5 Lots, 3 Business Houses, and 6 Dwellings and Lots. Apply on Third street, between Green and Walnut, at No. 183, that contains 10 Rooms FOR RENT. f dtf

FOR RENT—3 Rooms, over Store 138 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to f2 dtf F. H. HEGAN.

FOR SALE AND LEASE—Frame HOUSE and GROCERY for sale, and 3 LOTS for lease, on corner of Twelfth and Magazine. Inquire on the premises. j28 d1m

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale the
Bryant Spring Property,
Situated one mile and a half south of Crab Orchard, Ky., on the Main road to Somerset. The place is favorably known as a resort for invalids. The mineral water consists of seven different springs, and comprise Chalybeate, Magnesia, Sulphur, Epsom, and Freestone. An analysis can be seen in the Geological Survey of Kentucky, 2d vol., pages 209 to 212. There are 150 acres of land. Ample improvements in houses, lots, barns, &c. A bargain can be had by early application to the owner, on the premises. R. F. YANTIS,
Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Ky. ja1 dtf
Courier copy.

FOR RENT—Stable, Carriage and ICE HOUSE, convenient to the market, on Fourth street. Apply to DICK MOORE,
d21 dtf 130 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—Two Stores, four stories high, with fine cellars, on Fifth street, between Main and Market streets. Possession given on 1st January, 1867.
d18 dtf CHAS. R. COTTON.

FOR RENT—Store-House—The store-house now occupied by Brink & Ransom, on Second street, between Main and the river. Possession given January 1.
V. P. ARMSTRONG,
d16 dtf McFerran, Armstrong, & Co.

GROCERIES, &C.

SUGAR, COFFEE, and MOLASSES.
1,000 hhds fair to choice New Orleans Sugar;
500 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
... " " " ;
2,000 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee;
150 mats choice Java Coffee;
25 tierces prime Carolina Rice;
In store and arriving for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO.,
f9 d1m 34 Fourth st.

LOST.

LOST—Watch—On Sunday night the 10th inst., a small double-cased Lady's Watch and Chain, on Green street, between First and Second, or on Second, between Green and Walnut, or on Walnut, between Second and Fourth. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of L. B. Pearson, No. ... West Jefferson street. f12 d2

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.,
No. 33 WARREN and 39 MURRAY St.,
NEW YORK,
SUCCESSORS TO
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT, & CO
OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.
Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Men's & Boys' Clothing
C. W. GARRETT A. S. SHAFER,
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT F. M. GARRETT.
f5 d3m

Fig, Twist, Pound Lump, Quarters, Bars, Navy,
WHOLESALE
DEALER IN
VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY & MISSOURI
Manufactured Tobacco
J. A. Browder
No. 14 Market St.,
Bet'n First and Brook,
LOUISVILLE
KY.
Pan Cake, Long Tens, May Apple.
fe5 dtf

Office Western Financial Corporation.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 7, 1867.

THE Stockholders of the Western Financial Corporation will hold their annual meeting at its banking office in this city on Monday, 18th February, 1867, between the hours of nine A. M. and two P. M., for the election of nine directors to serve for the ensuing year.
f8 d9 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

SHIPP, BOURGES, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Dealers in
Western Produce, Bagging, and Rope,
No. 51 Poydras st., NEW ORLEANS.
Consignments solicited of Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Whisky, Grain, &c.
Refer to Brannin, Summers, & Co., Louisville; Hinde & Porter, Cincinnati. f5 d3m

EDWARD WILDER'S
Famous
Stomach Bitters.

READ THE FOLLOWING HOME EVIDENCE of its medicinal virtue and true value in our own circle:

Mr. Edward Wilder, City:
Dear Sir: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product but also recommends itself by clearer operation.
EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.
Louisville, Sept. 29, 1866.

Mr. Edward Wilder, City:
Dear Sir: My wife and child have been suffering for several months from indigestion. My wife, seeing your advertisement, requested me to bring her a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and on her using one bottle, I am more than happy to state that my child, now four months old, who has not had a voluntary action since its birth, is entirely restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of health, and is now wholly unwilling to be without a bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says it is the most strengthening and appetising tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without it; and I feel it due to the public to make known the wonderful good it has performed in my household, and most heartily recommend its use in every family.
I remain yours, respectfully,
T. M. SWANN,
Of Craig, Truman, & Co., 215 Main street.
Louisville, Oct. 26, 1866.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY.,
October 21, 1866.
Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely recovered. It not only imparts new vigor, but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever known used or offered to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.
I remain yours respectfully,
P. P. NEVITTE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 12, 1866.
Mr. E. Wilder, Esq., City:
I was a good deal afflicted with indigestion and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same energy and vivacity and cheerful spirits of a boy of twenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and, as they are prepared with pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, I can safely indorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons, keep your mind easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor.
Respectfully, J. G. BUCKLES,
"Old Reliable" Agent Erie R. R.

LAGRANGE, GA., January 17, 1867.
Edward Wilder, Esq.:
Dear Sir: Having used your Bitters extensively with my patients for the last three months, I take great pleasure in saying that the effect desired has been obtained in every case. I was first to introduce them into this part of the country, and, knowing their properties, recommended them highly, feeling assured that neither I nor my friends would be disappointed in their effects.
Hoping they may meet with that success they so richly merit, I am yours very truly,
D. H. MORRISON, M. D.

COTTON PLANT, ARK., December 6, 1866.
Mr. Edward Wilder:
Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I say I believe the bottle of your Bitters you gave me, in all probability, saved my life. They certainly kept me up until I reached home, and from their use I have been improving ever since. My wife has just presented me with a fine boy, and, to show our appreciation of your Bitters, have named the little fellow Edward Wilder.
Yours, very respectfully, E. O. BRADLEY.

IT WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
And all species of
Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and Fever and Ague,
And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in
COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate Females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetiser as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

EDWARD WILDER, Sole Proprietor.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 (Marble Front) Main st.,
lese d... LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It is Not a Humbug!—Be Convinced.—Though having been in use only for a short time METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world-wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New York as the only sure cure for Rheumatism. f 2 dl

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelop, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please inclose an envelop, addressed to yourself. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. ja8 d1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous—the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. ja7 d1y

RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

[illegible] the active properties of Buchu leaves, with other diuretics and tonics, in a highly concentrated form and is the MOST EFFICACIOUS AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST PREPARATION that Physicians can use in the treatment of complaints of the Urinary and Genital Organs; and being put up with full directions in four languages it will prove a very pleasant and safe remedy for those so situated that they cannot consult a physician.

BARRAL, RISLEY, & TOMPKINS, Wholesale Druggists New York, Proprietors. Sold by WILSON, PETER, & CO., Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

THE HEAD OF A COMET,

According to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its

"HORRID HAIR,"

And there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black, with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It is ridiculous to carry into society a gray, sandy, or carroty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. j3 eod&cowim

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

my21 eod1y

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses, and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja16 d&w3m

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail, as before. mar1 d&w

CHANGES OF FIRMS.

HARVEY COOPER is admitted to an interest in our business, to date from January 1, 1867.
fe dlm WILSON, PETER, & CO.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. B. LEIGHT & CO. is this day dissolved, under the terms of the copartnership by the death of D. B. Leight. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners. R. F. COOKE. L. B. PORCH.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867.

Copartnership.

R. F. COOKE and L. B. PORCH will continue the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business at the old stand of D. B. Leight & Co., and have associated with them JAMES A. HOLT, under the firm name of PORCH, COOKE, & HOLT. L. B. PORCH. R. F. COOKE. J. A. HOLT.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867.

PORCH, COOKE, & HOLT

(SUCCESSORS TO D. B. LEIGHT & CO.),

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Northwest corner Seventh and Main sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. j2 dtf

JOHN SNYDER. HENRY V. SANDERS

SNYDER & SANDERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

76 Second, between Main and Market sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Agents for Franklin Cotton Factory, " " Eagle " Mills.

Orders and consignments solicited. jan1 dam

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

WE offer to the Southern Trade a large stock of the following SEEDS and IMPLEMENTS at the very lowest cash prices. Send for our Illustrated Almanac & Catalogue.

SEEDS.

Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Grass, Orchard, Red Top, Hungarian, Millet, Spring Wheat, White and Yellow Seed Corn, &c.

Our stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds is the largest in the South.

IMPLEMENTS.

Avery's genuine Plow, Brinley's, Calhoon, Peacock, Hover, Miller, &c.

Cotton-Sweeps, Corn Shellers, Cutting-Boxes, Washing-Machines, Churns, Brown's Corn Checkrow Corn-Planter, Stafford's Riding Cultivator, &c.

d1m PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

B. F. AVERY'S

Louisville

CAST PLOWS, STEEL PLOWS,

AND

Steel Cotton Scrapers

WITH HARDENED EDGES.

I AM prepared to execute all orders for my CAST PLOWS and STEEL SCRAPERS promptly and to furnish an article that will insure satisfaction.

None genuine unless branded with my name both on the beams and the moldboards.

OFFICE AND FACTORY

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTEENTH STS.

f1 dtf

SEEDS—
120 bbls Clover Seed;
100 bags do do;
200 bags Timothy Seed;
In store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.,
f2 d2 Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Office to the Manufactory, where we will keep samples of our goods, and will be pleased to see our customers. J. W. STINE & CO., Hope Woolen Mills, Corner Jefferson and Campbell sts. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. j9 dlm

CINCINNATI.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

LESS THAN COST

AT

DE LAND'S,

74 and 76 West Fourth st.,

CINCINNATI.

Merinoes at 75 and 87c, worth $1 50.
Valentias 37½ and 50c, worth 62 and 75.
Empress Cloth $1 and $1 25.
Black and Colored Silks all prices.
Red and White Flannels 31, 37, and 50c.
Gray Flannels 30 and 50c.
Bed Blankets $7, $8, and $9 and $10.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Ladies' White Ribbed Merino Hose 20, 25, and 30c.
Ladies' Colored Ribbed Hose 25c.
Ladies' All-Wool Hose 37½c.
Ladies' Skating Hose.
Misses' Hose 12½, 15, 20, and 25c.
Men's Merino Half Hose 15, 20, 25, 37½c.
Men's Cotton Hose 25 and 37½c.
Children's Hose, all styles.

C. W. De Land,

o17 dtc CINCINNATI.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

AUCTION.

ON Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, a large consignment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS at
J. H. GRAUMAN & CO.'S,
f11 d2 82 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

ON Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., 150 cases Boots and Shoes, fresh stock, to arrive.

ON Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 10 A. M., a variety of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Clothing, &c.

ON Thursday, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., a desirable assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Stock Goods, Umbrellas, 500 pairs Cassimere and Satinet Pants and other Clothing, also Fur and Wool Hats, &c.
Terms cash. T. ANDERSON & CO.,
f11 d1d Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

ON Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, 150 lots Dry Goods and Clothing.

ON Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock, 100 cases Men's and Boys' Boots, Brogans, and Balmorals with Ladies', Misses', and Children's Wear.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
f11 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

279 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

ONE EXPRESS WAGON, ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MATTRESSES, COUNTER TABLES, STOVES, BUFFALO ROBES, SEAL SKINS, BLANKETS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1867, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction-rooms, we will sell a large and elegant lot of Furniture of all kinds. The Piano will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and the fine Furniture immediately after. The sale is positive and peremptory to close up consignments.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
f11 d2 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

FINE NEW WALNUT WARDROBES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, TABLES, AND A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, QUEENSWARE, &c.; TWO FINE GOLD WATCHES

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above.
Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
f11 d2 Auctioneer.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, QUEENSWARE, &c., AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday Morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, on Jefferson street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, I will sell a large assortment of Household Furniture, French Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, marble-top and other Bureaus, Washstands, Extension Tables, Carpets, Looking-Glasses, Cook and other Stoves, Queensware, &c.
Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
f9 d2 Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will offer for sale, at public auction, the large and commodious BRICK STORE on Main street, between Fifth and Brook streets, and adjoining the Bonded Warehouse of Strader & Hubbard. It is now renting for $1,500 per annum. To this sale we would especially invite the capitalists.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; balance in six months from day of sale; note, with approved security, negotiable and payable in Bank.
f1 d1d C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

TRADE AUCTION SALES,

New York,

BY ROBERT HAYDOCK & SON,

14 LIBERTY STREET.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19—
1,500 pkgs Boston and Pittsburgh Flint Glassware.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20—
250 casks Haviland's French China, importation of E. & J. Weletts & Co., in original pkgs.
THURSDAY, FEB. 21—
665 crates W. G. and Common Earthenware, just landed;
60 crates Sharp's best Rockingham and Yellow Ware;
17 casks English China Tea Sets and Toilet Sets. f2 eod2

WHISKY.

500 BBLS new Copper;
100 " 1 year old;
50 " 2 years old;
In bond and free, for sale by
f dlm DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Wine of Tar.

CAUTION. Do not permit other Tar Preparations to be palmed off on you for Wine of Tar, as this has more merit than all others. CAUTION.

Wine of Tar contains all the Medicinal properties of the Pine Tree in the highest degree, and is unexcelled as a remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and Breast, Lung, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of Stomach, &c.

See that "WINE OF TAR" is blown on every bottle.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle.

OLIVER CROOK & CO., Proprietors.

RAYMOND & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Kentucky. j31 eodtf&w

HUNTSVILLE HOTEL.

J. M. VENABLE. H. E. WILLARD. J. J. VENABLE.

VENABLES & WILLARD HAVE leased the above-named Hotel, in the city of Huntsville Alabama, for a number of years, and have opened it for the reception of Travelers and Boarders.

The house is acknowledged to be one of the most admirably constructed houses of entertainment in the whole country in all of its appointments for the comfort and convenience of guests, and is situated in a delightful locality, convenient to all business portions of the city. It has been thoroughly cleansed and put in the best order.

The senior of the firm is the well-known landlord of the "Venable House," and all the lessees have had considerable experience in hotel-keeping, and flatter themselves that they have acquired a favorable reputation as caterers for the public taste and comfort. They are determined to spare no reasonable expenses nor efforts to minister to the wants of their patrons.

The Table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, prepared in the most palatable style.

A Bar, furnished with good liquors, and a Billiard Room, with Phelan tables, are connected with the Hotel.

Prices will be the same as those of other first-class Hotels. ja22 d&w3m

REMOVAL.

MRS. E. DOUGHERTY HAS taken rooms over John A. Miller's, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, where she is now prepared to execute

Dress-Making

In the latest and most approved styles. She solicits the patronage of the public generally. j16 d1m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Resume of Washington Affairs.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

Seward and Stanton to Retire.

Detective Conover a Perjurer.

Interesting Mexican Advices.

Minority Report on N. O. Riot.

The New Internal Tax Bill.

Additional Articles Exempted.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.

The Chairman presented a certificate from the Governor of Ohio attesting the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Ohio. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson reported adversely on the bill to allow members of Congress to serve as directors of asylums for disabled volunteers, where they have been elected directors before their election to Congress. Bill indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Civil Rights bill, to extend its operations so that when residents of any State, being citizens of the United States debarred from any of the privileges of citizens of such States, then all cases arising out of any offense against any such residents of the one part, and any citizen of such State not debarred from any of the privileges thereof, on the other part, shall be heard and delivered by courts of the United States and not by courts of the State.

Mr. Sumner asked for an immediate consideration.

Mr. Saulsbury objected, and the resolution goes over.

Mr. Chandler moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether A. Johnson, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the States recently in rebellion. Mr. Chandler said: I think this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the Constitution to appoint Provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion, then the action of these Governors fail. There have been no Governors established over these States, if the inception itself was illegal. Now, sir, I desire that the Judiciary Committee should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President and to the country that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day.

I am not a lawyer, and am not competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority. We know, Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of J. Wilkes Booth, became President of the United States, the rebels had laid down their arms, and all these rebel States were held by the military powers, and under these military powers Andrew Johnson had the right to appoint military Governors, not only for every one of the States lately in rebellion, but for every city, had he seen fit so to do. The laws of war are as well understood as the Constitution and laws of peace. They regulate and control all civilized nations. When President Lincoln wanted a government in Tennessee, he appointed Andrew Johnson a Brigadier General in the army, and as Brigadier General in the United States Army, he appointed him Military Governor of Tennessee. This he had a right to do as Commander-in-Chief; but, sir, it was another and a different thing to appoint a Provisional Governor. I believe, sir, it is an office unknown to the Constitution and the laws of our Government, and an office which, in my judgment, he had no authority to create.

These Governors were not sent to the Senate for nomination; nor would it have made them any more Governors if we had confirmed them, because the Senate and Andrew Johnson together could not have created the office. If there was no authority of law, then it required the House of Representatives and Senate to create it. Andrew Johnson having first enacted a law creating an office before an officer could have been appointed, under the laws of war, as I have said, we had a right to hold these States by military power and forces. These laws of war have been changed from age to age. They are arbitrary; they are simply the will of the conquerer. Under the laws of war in ancient times prisoners of war were remorselessly put to death. These laws from age to age become modified; but as late as July, 1866, the laws of war empowered the conqueror to levy all the expenses of the war upon the conquered.

If Andrew Johnson, in violation of the laws of war, in violation of the Constitution, and without authority under the laws of war, has assumed and exercised authority that did not belong to him, but which belonged to Congress, then I don't hesitate to say, and say with deliberation, and for this one act, and for it alone, Andrew Johnson should be impeached. I say it, sir, as one of his judges—I say it understanding the force of what I say.

But there are other allegations made against Mr. Johnson. It is alleged—I know not whether it is true or false—that Mr. Johnson delivered over property seized from the rebels (railroad rolling stock throughout the South) without authority of law to rebel railroad agencies, and rolling stock was sent from the North South worth many millions of dollars without authority of law, and in violation of law by express order of A. Johnson sold on credit to those rebel railroads. If this allegation be true, I say Andrew Johnson should be impeached and removed. It is alleged again—I know not whether true or false—that A. Johnson, without authority of law, and in violation of law, ordered the collection of district tax levied on these rebel States to be stopped, and if it be true Andrew Johnson should be impeached and removed.

It is alleged, I know not whether true or false, that Andrew Johnson made appointments during the recess of the Senate by removing incumbents, and during the late long session of Congress did not send names to the Senate at all, but on adjournment, without consulting the Senate, and in direct violation of the Constitution and his oath of office, he reappointed these men, never having sent them to the Senate at all. If it be true, A. Johnson should be impeached.

Mr. Chandler denied that the President has any right to have a plan after it has been rejected by Congress. Let him obey the laws or disobey them at his peril. There is a dread. He said that we, in executing our constitutional powers, will bring some dreadful calamity on this nation. This nation has come victorious out of the most terrible rebellion the world ever saw. The removal of the man who has violated the Constitution of the United States would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of Custom-house officers in the city would produce. And more, this people have declared, and that a decree has been registered on high, that this nation shall stand, and no man, or set of men, and no combination of men, whether headed by Jeff Davis or by A. Johnson, or any other living man, can overthrow it. It will stand any and every assault that can be made upon it.

The resolution was taken up. Messrs. Dixon, Fessenden and Pomeroy opposed the resolution, for the reason that as the Senate might be called upon to fulfill the functions of the high court of impeachment, they ought to order the investigation of anything which might tend to make other than impartial judges.

On motion of Mr. Grimes the resolution was tabled without a division.

The Senate requested the return from the House of the bill to amend the postal law; which passed.

On Saturday, when it appears there were only eight or ten Senators present, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the payment of the traveling expeses to privates and non-commissioned officers of the 21st New York cavalry, and the 1st Michigan cavalry, from the place of their muster out, in Colorado to the place of enrollment, less amount paid to each for commutation travel when mustered out, providing the same be paid only to those who were mustered out aforesaid.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, a joint resolution, extending the time for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to authorize relief of the iron steamer Dunderburg to W. H. Webb, upon the payment, within ninety days, of the amount advanced upon her. Referred.

The Invalid Pension bill and Post-office Appropriation bill were passed.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to an Assistant Secretary power to sign warrants for the payment of money into the treasury and the disbursement of money, certified by proper accounting officers.

Mr. Wade called up joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by making the President ineligible for re-election. The Judiciary Committee propose to amend it to read that no person elected President or Vice-President, who has once served as President, shall afterwards be eligible to either office.

Mr. Dixon was willing to vote for this provided it be so worded as not to reflect upon the present Executive. He hoped it would be so amended as to read that, hereafter no one elected, &c.

Mr. Wade had no objections to make it prospective in its operations.

Mr. Pollard would agree to the proposition providing it was so amended as to make the Presidential term six years instead of four.

Mr. Sumner favored the proposition, but he thought it still more important that an amendment should be framed providing for the election of President by the popular vote instead of by the electoral college.

Pending the consideration of the above object, the Clerk returned the bill relating to postal laws.

The vote passing the bill was reconsidered, some important amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then took recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Dixon gave notice he should introduce his proposed constitutional amendment, already telegraphed, as an amendment to Mr. Wade's proposition.

The joint resolution, giving 20 per cent additional compensation to certain employes of the civil service in Washington, was taken up and amended in several respects; the proviso that the increase shall not apply to salaries increased since July, 1861, was struck out, and the bill passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, including the following by Mr. Delano: To declare the ratification of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Julian providing for a government for Utah Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Grinnell giving rations to legal representatives of Union soldiers who died in prison. Referred to the Military Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Payne presented the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor increased duty on wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution was introduced for the removal of certain Indian tribes now within the State of Wisconsin. Referred.

Mr. Sawyer presented the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature praying for further appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of Fox river and Green Bay. Referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Higbee instructing the Committee on Claims to ascertain whether there is a claim commission of the War Department now in session making allowances for war claims without the authority of law. Adopted.

A bill was introduced by Mr. McBirers declaring that the Government of the United States should be actuated in the prosecution of its claims against England for depredations committed by the Alabama, and other Anglo-rebel cruisers, by the same dispatch and emphasis which characterized the Government of Great Britain in its demand arising out of the capture of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent. Adopted.

By Mr. Henderson—A bill declaring the people of the States which resisted the authority of the Constitution and the laws and made war against the Government have hereby forfeited all their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

On motion of Mr. Driggs, information was requested from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the removals and appointments of officers of the land offices and Indian agents since the last session of Congress.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Noell last Monday for extensive rights of suffrage to women came up, and Mr. Eldridge, in the absence of Mr. Noell, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a memorial of the American Equal Rights Association protesting against legal or political distinction on account of color or sex.

Mr. Noell spoke in support of his resolution until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the existing laws relating to the revenue laws. Referred to Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. Elliot, from the select Committee on New Orleans Riot, made a report, with the evidence taken in the matter.

Mr. Boyer presented the report of the minority. Both were ordered printed.

Mr. Elliot, in connection therewith, reported a bill for the re-establishment of civil government in Louisiana.

After an unsuccessful effort to make satisfactory arrangements for the consideration of Mr. Elliot's bill, the previous question was seconded, and after a series of dilatory motions, the main question was ordered, without debate, by 85 yeas to 50 nays.

Mr. Finck moved to table the bill.

Mr. Elliot moved an adjournment, so that the members have a chance to read the bill.

Pending the action, the Speaker presented a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the official correspondence with reference to the visit of Prof. Agassiz to Brazil; from the Postmaster-General, with a report of the fines imposed and deductions made from the pay contractors, &c.; from the Secretary of War, with a statement of the Quartermaster-General, of the contracts made during January, 1867; from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific and to the Union Pacific railroad companies. Referred.

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Lawrence (of Ohio) complained that the report published in the Western papers of the House of February 7th represent him speaking against the reconstruction bill giving military protection to the loyal people in the rebel States. He was in favor of the bill. He said if he could have preferred to have first passed a bill for the reorganization of civil State governments, and then to authorize the military power to aid the civil authorities when necessary, the report published in New York was correct.

House adjourned.

NOTE.—The error was made by the confounding of Lawrence's and Bingham's speeches, and was not committed by the New York agent. BRADFORD.

FROM IOWA.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, Feb. 11.

The Marion county treasury was robbed of $10,000 last night. No clue to the robbers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Five thousand five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Treasury Department for the arrest of Wm. Lee *alias* Geo. Parker, the alleged defaulter.

The minority report of Mr. Boyer, on the New Orleans riots, argues the illegality of the convention and states, in reviewing the origin of the riots, that it was the deliberate intention of the conventionists that produced the excitement and brought out the commotion. He dissents from the opinion of the majority that the riot was deliberately planned by Mayor Monroe and refers to the evidence to show that the first assault was by a negro on a policeman, and gives credit to Lieutenant Governor Vorhees for having originated timely precautionary measures, which, if carried out, would have prevented the riot, and which failed from no fault of his. He says the President's acts, exhibited by him as Chief Magistrate, were actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the public peace and uphold the law, and in no degree whatever, is the riots attributed to the government of Louisiana.

If there be any members of that government in whose acts the remotest cause for riot can be traced, they are Judge Howell, who headed the conspiracy to overthrow the State Constitution, Governor Wells, who lent his official sanction to the conspiracy but on the day of danger deserted his post without an effort to restore public peace; and if there be any members of the Federal government who are indirectly responsible for the bloody result, they are those members of the present Congress, whoever they may be, who encouraged these men by their counsels and promised to them their individual and official support.

Among the additional provisions of the tax bill reported to-day are the following: Butchers, apothecaries, confectioners, plumbers, and gas-fitters, whose annual sales exceed $25,000, shall pay, in addition to the special tax now required by law, $1 for every $1,000 in excess of $25,000; on all sugars produced from sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, a tax of 1 per cent per lb; on refined sugars, and on the product of sugar refiners, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of 2 per cent ad valorem; gun-powder 5 cents per pound for sporting, in kegs 1 cent per lb; blasting, in kegs or casks, ½ cent per pound; copper and brass tubes, instead of 5 per cent ad valorem, are to pay ¼ of a cent per lb.

Cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefore of all descriptions, the market value of which, including the tax, is not over $8 per thousand, a tax of $5 a thousand.

Boots and shoes, made wholly or in part of India-rubber, 2 per cent ad valorem.

Hats, caps and bonnets of all descriptions, 2 per cent ad valorem.

The following are among the articles exempt from internal taxation: Alcoholic, etherial, and vegetable extracts prepared for medical purposes, bale rope, seine twine, and lines of all kinds; canned and preserved meats, not including shell fish; carpet-bags, &c.; frames, casks, barrels, tanks, and kits made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds and packing boxes and market baskets, whether made of wood or other material; castings of copper, iron, or brass, where the duty has been paid on the raw material; cast iron hollow-ware: tanned, enameled, japanned, or galvanized clock trimmings, verges, pendulums, rolls, &c; clothing made from material that has been assessed and paid a tax, not including articles woven or knitted: bottoms for domestic and culinary purposes, draining and water pipes, glue guten of all descriptions in solid cakes, horse-rakes, ladders, horse-blocks on which tax has been once assessed and paid and framed or made up and fitted for use, leathers of all descriptions, and goat, calf, sheep, horse, and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, cured or in the rough: manufactures of molasses, concentrated molasses, or sirup of molasses, sugar cane, naptha, benzine, or gasoline marking more than 50 degrees, the product of the distillation, redistillation, or refilling of crude petroleum or of crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, asphaltum, potters' ware of all kinds, salt rock and root diggers or excavators, scales, pumps, slides, wheelbarrows, hand carts, soles and heel taps made of India rubber or other materials, steel, all kinds of steam locomotives and marine engines, including boilers, straw, &c., binders' board and binders' cloths, tags, or marks of cloth, paper, or metal, whether blank or printed, tinware for domestic or ordinary purposes, ultra marine blue, varnish, &c. wagons, carts, and drays to be used for farming, freighting, or lumbering purposes, and valued at less than $200, and washing, mangling, and clothes wringing machines.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Sanford Conover, the detective who fabricated in the testimony of the complicity of Jeff Davis with Lincoln's assassination, was found guilty of perjury.

It is thought a compromise bill, embodying the chief features of the Stevens and Banks measure, will be agreed upon in the House on Wednesday. Mr. Elliott's bill will probably be the basis, as it combines both civil and military rule.

A special from Washington to the Post says: Mr. Bingham will submit a new reconstruction proposition, providing that when the States lately in rebellion shall adopt the constitutional amendment and agree to equal suffrage, they shall be represented in Congress. Until they do this they are to be under martial law. To get in this proposition the House must vote down the motion to recommit.

Mr. Bingham thinks that if it is on the "square" it will pass.

The report that Secretary Seward and Stanton will soon leave the cabinet is discredited.

The steamer Moro Castle arrived from Havana on the 8th. News is meager. The cholera, small-pox, and yellow fever still prevail at St. Thomas. Over 500 have died of the former in the past five weeks.

A cable dispatch to-day announces the safe arrival at Havre of the ships Harpswell and Mercury, containing articles contributed by the United States to the Paris Exposition.

At the examination of Geo. Carleton to-day, charged with embezzlement of public money while special agent of the Treasury Department, at Memphis, the prisoner claimed that the matter had been carefully investigated by Mr. Riley, of the Treasury Department, and by the committee of Congress, and that he had been completely exonerated by both.

Panama advices say the yellow fever is raging in the United States ship Jamestown. The deaths averaged one or two daily.

Advices from Lima state that Colonel Botta had received permision to come to the United States. It was believed he would put himself at the head of the revolution against Prado, assisted by Gen. Castillo.

An early movement of the allied fleet was expected.

Exploration through the Moyro, Pochira, and Ucayoli rivers to the Amazon has shown that river communication with the Atlantic ocean was feasible.

Rev. Dr. Cheever's church has been sold to Tiffany & Co., who erect a store on the site.

The bonded warehouse of Miller & Corage, on Water street, was robbed on Sunday night of silks owned by H. T. Stewart, valued at $150,000.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.

A Victoria dispatch states that the American ship Biddle was caught in a terrible gale in Puget sound, and drifted on the Rosenele rocks. She afterwards floated off, and was towed into Equamalt harbor. She was brought in by the Sparrow-hawk.

The bark Alemenia, with a cargo of wheat, sailed for Philadelphia yesterday; the steamship Oriflamme, of Portland, Oregon, with 4,000 barrels of flour, left for New York last night.

A fire this morning in Folsom street, between Third and Fourth, destroyed several houses; loss $20,000.

The Hale and Morcross Mining Company declared a dividend of $125 a foot, payable on the 15th inst.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

At a meeting of the board of trade a resolution was adopted to promote the scheme for the colonization of British Columbia and Van Covers Island.

BY THE CABLE.

FLORENCE, Feb. 10.

Baron Ricosh is about to introduce in the Italian Parliament a bill in regard to the property of the Church.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from political disabilities, and has issued a call for the assembling of the Turkish Parliament. This intelligence caused a rise in the Turkish funds.

ATHENS, Feb. 10.

Gen. Kalenzis, Greek envoy to the United States, sailed on the 8th inst. for America.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A great reform procession will march in silence through the principal streets of the city, but will give three cheers as they pass the American embassy.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11

It is confidently expected that the Belgian legion now serving under Maximilian will soon return home.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Advices from Madrid report that three editors have been condemned to imprisonment at hard labor.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, M.

Cotton market firmer at 14½d for uplands. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 11, P. M.

There was a Reform procession here this afternoon, which was a grand and immense turnout, and yet not the slightest sign of disturbance by the population was apparent. The Reformers, headed by John Bright, waited upon Gladstane today, and was favorably received.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, P. M.

The Prussian Government has determined upon the evacuation of Dresden, which will in future be garrisoned by the troops of the North German Confederation.

ATHENS, Feb. 11.

Intelligence from Candia report that 600 more Greek volunteers surrendered to the forces of the Porte.

King George is about to send an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria, and Czar Alexander asking assistance to Greece.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Consols closed at 91 for money 5-20s 72 13-16; Illinois Central 80½ Erie 39½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.

United States bonds advanced ½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

Cotton unchanged and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

Breadstuffs and corn declining; corn selling at 39s and 9p. Pork easier; lard heavy and dull: tallow is steady. Petroleum, refined, 1 s 5@1 s 6p.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is stated that D'Israeli will produce in Parliament a plan of reform to be adopted by resolutions. The idea is favorably received in political circles

PARIS, Feb. 11.

It is positively announced that all French soldiers will leave Mexico by the 25th of February.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.

The fire last night caused the loss of $80,000. Insured for $60,000. The principal suffers were J. P. Smith, Marshall & Co., Jackson, Burns, & Goode, Freeman & Fosdyke, and M. Fersheimer, grocers; McKindley & Boon, F. W. Olders, and Goode & Labeyser, cotton factors; Buck, Dendale, Clarke, & Co., and Daberses & Co., druggists; Elder & Elsauer, wholesale hardware. W. H. Crockeron and Stethson & Co., boot and shoe dealers; Setel & Co. and Hewman, clothing; Arnold, hat dealer; Benson, Sage, & Co., saddlers; W. Traitt, crockery. Origin unknown.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.

Three incendiary fires occurred last night. Loss not heavy. The damage to the Commercial and Argus offices was about $3,500; fully covered by insurance. An attempt was made about the same time to set fire to O'Connel's saloon, on Front street, by means of benzine, but was discovered in time, and extinguished.

Ristori's receipts for four nights were near $7,000.

At the radical meeting on Saturday night a negro attempted to speak, but was ruled out of order.

Sam Sweeney, a notorious character, has been arrested and committed, charged with robbing Dr Woolfolk, of Kentucky, and throwing him off the train, from the injuries of which he probably will die.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 7th and City of Mexico the 2d just received. Generals Ortega and Hatoni have been sent to Monterey, where a court-martial will be convened for their trial.

While rejoicings in honor of Juarez were going on in Zacatecas, Miramon suddenly appeared with 2,000 troops, whereupon Juarez evacuated the city, Miramon taking possession and starting off in pursuit of Juarez.

There seems to be much vacillation among the Liberal leaders.

The Imperialists have resumed the advance, and it is considered certain that San Luis Potosi will again fall into their hands.

There are some reports to the effect that Juarez had been captured, together with his train and $750,000 in silver.

The Imperialists are conscripting men and seizing horses everywhere.

A French frigate has arrived at Brazos, with a number of Liberal prisoners on board, to be exchanged for French and Austrian prisoners at Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

Fears are entertained that Juarez has been taken prisoner by the Imperialists under Oneriga.

It is rumored here that Cortinas is en route for the seat of the Republican Government to turn over his command to the Minister of War.

Mejia is said to have abandoned the cause of Maximilian.

It is thought that a large Imperial force will soon be sent to the State of Tamaulipas.

A special from Matamoras to the New Orleans Times says a gentleman who left Monterey the 5th inst. states that there was an uprising in that city and a general demonstration of joy by reason of the great victory gained by the Liberals under Tievino over the Imperialists under Miramon, near Agna Calienta.

The same news has been officially received at headquarters in Matamoras.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

The lower portions of the city were flooded by the great fall of rain on Saturday. On Church, Fayette, and other streets back of the bay, houses were flooded to the depth of two or three feet, causing considerable damage.

In Roxbury the damage done by the storm was large. A rubber factory, the soap factory of R. R. Bigelow, foundry of A. Garrett, and a large number of dwelling houses were flooded and badly damaged.

Buildings in East Boston and Cambridge were blown down and unroofed.

Geo. H. Wiggins was assaulted by three roughs, in Chelsea, on Saturday night, and robbed of $1,000.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

The Democrat's Topeka special says: The House to-day refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution to change the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. The Senate wanted to strike out the word male as well as the word white and to make an educational test. The resolution goes back to the Senate, and they will probably recede.

Both houses passed resolutions asking for the removal of Colonel Leavenworth, agent of the Western Indians, on account of incompetency.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, a new trial was granted in the Stewart divorce case, and leave given complainant to alter the bill.

OTTAWA, ILL., Feb. 11.

The largest fire ever in this city occurred last night, destroying nine houses, mostly stores; loss $40,000; insured for $25,000.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

STONEWALL, Capt. J. P. McKinney, 5 P. M....N. O.
ROSE HITE, Capt. A. Ballard, 5 P. M...Henderson.
LIBERTY No. 2, Capt. J. B. Archer, 5 P. M.... Mem.
MAJ. ANDERSON, Capt. F. Carter, 11 A. M .... Cin.
GEN. BUELL, Capt. E. P. Crider, 4 P. M ......Cin.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Kate Putnam, Pittsb'g.	Tahlequah, Ark. river.
Glendale, Pittsb'g.	St. Charles, Cin.
Alice V., N. O.	Laurel Hill, N. O.
Henry M. Shreve, Jeff'ile.	Rose Hite, Hen.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.	United States, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Kate Putnam, St. Louis.	Tahlequah, Cin.
Glendale, N. O.	St. Charles, N. O.
Alice V., Cin.	Louisville, N. O.
Morning Star, Hen.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
United States, Cin.	

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf—Champion, Leonora No. 2, Fred Wilson, Stonewall, Plain City, Rose Hite, America, Laurel Hill, and H. M. Shreve.

At Portland—A. J. Baker, J. T. McComas, and Kate.

At Shippingsport—Wildcat, Argonaut No. 2, and Liberty No. 4.

At Jeffersonville—Ben Franklin.

BOATS DUE.

Kate Robinson, from Pittsburg to New Orleans.
Savannah, from St. Louis to Pittsburg.
Columbia, from Pittsburg to Louisville.
Ida Rees, from Pittsburg to Louisville.
Sherman, from St. Louis to Pittsburg.
Messenger, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Armenia, from New Orleans to Pittsburg.
Julia Hadley, from Memphis to Louisville.
Norman, from Memphis to Louisville.
Laura Fenton, from Memphis to Louisville.
Anglo-Saxon, from Cincinnati to Arkansas river.
Emma No. 3, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Nightingale, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Anna, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Importer, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Mariner, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Huntsville, from Cincinnati to Vicksburg.
T. W. Barrett, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Ida, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Ruth, from New Orleans to Louisville.
Henry Ames, from New Orleans to Louisville.
Indiana, from New Orleans to Louisville.
Liberty No. 2, from Memphis to Louisville.
Cora S., from Memphis to Louisville.
New York, from Pittsburg to St. Louis.
Maggie Hays, from Pittsburg to Louisville.
Rowena, from Nashville to Cincinnati.
Kilgour, from Memphis to Louisville.
Clifton, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Petrolia, from Cincinnati to Wabash River.
Havana, from Cincinnati to Nashville.
Silver Moon, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Golden Eagle, from Cincinnati to Vicksburg.
P. W. Strader, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Argosy, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

THE RIVER continues to fall rapidly. Yesterday afternoon there were ten feet in the canal, eight feet in the mainchannel, and seven feet upon the rocks at the head of the falls.

THE WEATHER has been warm and clear. The snow was rapidly melting, and mud was becoming plentiful. At seven o'clock the barometer was slightly lower, and indicated 29.80, and the thermometer stood at forty degrees. After dark the moon shone in a clear sky, and the pavements became icy. The indications are good for fine weather.

BUSINESS was quite brisk on the levee. The Laurel Hill was discharging a large cargo of freight, and the Louisville and other boats were receiving. It was a busy day for draymen and laborers.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.

The sun has shone out brightly during the day, melting the snow and ice some little, but it is quite cold, the ice forming in the shade. Last night the sky was clear, and the weather very cold. The river is falling slowly, with eight feet scant in the channel by the marks on the Monongahela bridge. If the weather continues cold a few days longer navigation will be suspended. There was considerable stir on the wharf to-day, and freights appear to be plenty. Shippers would do well to have their freights sent forward immediately, in order that they may reach their destination in good time.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

The river is still falling, with a good deal of heavy ice coming down from above. Weather mild; some rain fell this afternoon, and the prospects are for more. The Kansas river has opened, and the ice in the Missouri below Kansas City moved down to-day on a rise of three feet. Arrived—Arabian, from Pittsburg; City of Alton, from Memphis; Big Horn, from Johnsonville. Departed—Belle Memphis, for Memphis; Zephyr, for Arkansas river; Clara Dawson, for New Orleans.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

Weather cloudy, south wind, and mercury 41. It has thawed materially. The river has risen seven inches. Ice has been coming out of the Ohio in heavy masses since midnight last night. It is pronounced the heaviest that has passed here for many years, and almost covers the river from shore to shore. No boats have left for up the Ohio to-day. A fleet of empty barges and two loaded coal boats, and other small craft here, were broken loose by the ice and floated down to the point, where they were landed by tugs without sustaining any damage. The following boats have arrived: Nick Longworth, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Louisiana, from Louisville to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; W. J. Lewis, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

Weather cloudy. Arrivals—H. S. Turner, from St. Louis; Silver Spray, from Cincinnati; R. E. Lee, from Vicksburg. Departures—Olive Branch and Marble City.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.

Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer to-night 48. Business very active. Freights are plenty, but the tonnage is equal to the demand. Departed yesterday—R. L. Hodge, Luminary, Atlantic, and Ed. Walsh, for New Orleans; Julia, for St. Louis; Lady, Phil. Sheridan, and Dora, for Vicksburg; Lizzie Gill, for New Orleans; Minneola and Bertha, for Cincinnati; Indiana, Louisville, Octavia, Belle St. Louis, Mercella, Champion, Anna, Robert Burns, Wananita, Commercial, Henry Ames, and St. Patrick. The steamer the Vernon, from Napoleon for this port, struck a snag at Australia yesterday morning and sank out of sight. Her cabin parted and floated off. She had on board 25 bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was owned by Capt. Frank Hicks, M. Walt, and J. S. McLane, and valued at $40,000; insured in Cincinnati and St. Louis for $18,000.

THE "STONEWALL," Capt. James P. McKinney in command, will positively leave this day for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans direct. This elegant and fast-sailing passenger packet, one of the fleetest steamers afloat, is off for the above and intermediate points at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the city wharf. Captain J. P. McKinney walks her quarter deck, and our genial friend, Mr. C. F. Thorndike, is the choice spirit of the office. Mr. M. O. Miller is the receiver and inspector of all freight, and will place his autograph with pleasure upon all necessary documents relative to his department. This boat ranks among the proudest of our river palaces, and goes provided with splendid cabin accommodations and a table bountifully and luxuriously supplied. Those who take passage on the "Stonewall" will have cause to congratulate themselves, for a finer craft does not walk the waters of the old Mississippi. The "Stonewall" moves promptly, so hurry up your freight. Go early and secure state-rooms, as the "Stonewall" is in the habit of backing out with crowded guards. She moves at 5 P. M. sharp.

THE ROSE HITE, Captain A. Ballard's elegant and comfortable Henderson packet, will leave this afternoon, from the city wharf, at 5 o'clock, for Henderson and the coast. The Hite always goes full in fair weather or foul; a compliment to the boat and her gentlemanly officers. Passengers or shippers of freight will do well to remember that the Rose Hite leaves punctually at the hour.

THE LIBERTY No. 2, Captain J. B. Archer, after a long absence, will again visit our city wharf, and her hosts of admirers will be glad to learn that she is advertised for Memphis direct this day at 5 o'clock. This capacious and swift steamer is one of the prime favorites in the Memphis trade, as her gentlemanly and thoroughly-skilled commander, Captain J. B. Archer, is known the whole length of the Lower Ohio and Mississippi. He has hosts of friends and few enemies, and even they would learn to like him had they the chance to travel with him just one time. His prime minister, Mr. Joseph McCullough, is in the office, and will take pleasure in doing anything that could be asked of a good-looking and polite clerk. Billy McCullough and Aleck Stewart are the keen and attentive clerks who attend to the freight. With such a corps of officers, and such a splendid boat, it would be a wonder if the light-heeled Liberty was not a general favorite. She will leave the city wharf at 5 o'clock.

THE MAJOR ANDERSON, Capt. Frank Carter, is the eleven o'clock boat of the old Mail Line for Cincinnati. The Anderson, as the morning boat, will transact all way business, stopping at all landings and punctually delivering all freight. The Anderson is in excellent condition, capacious and comfortable. Prompt and attentive officers are in charge. She leaves the wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street, promptly at the hour.

THE GEN. BUELL, Capt. E. P. Crider, is the regular 4 o'clock boat of the Old Mail Line for Cincinnati. The Buell will stop at all way landings, and will promptly deliver all way freight. Passengers can purchase through tickets to any point East on board, insuring quick time, close connections, and a delightful trip. She leaves the company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street, promptly at the hour.

THE LAUREL HILL arrived from New Orleans on Sunday night, with a fine trip. She returns to the Crescent City on Wednesday evening, offering superior inducements to shippers and stock men. She is a splendid steamer, with immense power, and is a rapid traveler. She has fine cabin accommodations, and Capt. Wes Conner, her commander, and Messrs. Cropper and Beeler, her clerks, will make the Laurel Hill one of the most popular steamers in the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

NEWS.—A dispatch from Evansville dated the 10th has the following items: The Abeona collided last night with a barge in tow of the Tigress, carrying away her jackstaff, tearing off her larboard guard from her stern to her spar, and with the spar crushing through her railing and boiler deck. The barge literally ran over her. Her hull was but slightly damaged, and she does not leak. She entered a protest here, made slight repairs, and proceeded on her way.

A man named C. R. Davenport, of Winchester, Kentucky, shipping mules South, while on the outside of a stock railing watering mules Saturday evening, at Newburg, as the Louisiana was backing out, was crushed between the Louisiana and a barge lying at the shore, tearing the flesh off of his thigh, his leg from the body to the heel literally crushed from the bone, and receiving other injuries. He was brought here on the boat, attended by two physicians of Newburg, and the best surgical aid of this city called to his assistance. He is a young man, and has no family. The officers of the boat showed him every kindness. The Masons here will care for him. His recovery is doubtful.

THE ADA LYON ran through herself near Rochester, on the Kentucky river, knocking out both heads of one cylinder. She made her trip with one engine, and arrived here this morning to repair.

THE DARLING is still here mending her wheels, one of which was literally broken to pieces. She will get off early to-morrow.

THE LAURA FENTON arrived from Memphis at 9 A. M. with nine hundred bales of cotton for this port. She reports the Mepham with a portion of her air-guards carried away, above and below, and her cabin bulkhead stove in, probably in getting out from some corn pile. The Fenton captured a mammoth live eagle, and has it on board.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Gold closed at [illegible].

Governments quiet and steady.

Coupons of '81	[illegible]	do new	[illegible]
do '62	10[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
do '64	10[illegible]	7-30s	[illegible]
do '65	10[illegible]		

Stocks opened steady and improved slightly early in the day, but subsequently declined slightly, closing dull but steady.

At 5 P. M. prices were

Mich. & M. Cen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	41[illegible]	C. & P.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	110[illegible]	Toledo	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Reading	10[illegible]	do pfd	[illegible]
Old Southern	7[illegible]	Fort Wayne	9[illegible]

The World says no pressure of sales and the extreme ease of the money market is favorable to higher prices. American Express 81, United States Express 66, Pacific Mail 1[illegible], Atlantic Mail 1[illegible], Missouri 6s 94.

Mining shares active and excited on Quartz Hill which rose to $5, Corrydon $10, Gregory $1.50, Smith & Parmlee $7 1s.

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day,

Canada	[illegible]	Huron	36
Copper Falls	61	Isle Royal	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Minn	11[illegible]
Hancock	11[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.

The cattle market ruled active to-day. Prices are firm at former quotations. No arrivals by the Lake Shore to-day; twenty-six cars in and to arrive to-night by the Grand Trunk of Canada are Illinois cattle. There was a superior stock of extra steers in the market, and one lot touched $11, live weight. Many large lots changed hands, and all in good order and worth shipping probably go East in the morning. There is not over 500 head in the yards, all told. Extra quality sold at $11@$16; heavy oxen and steers, $7 [illegible].

The receipts by the Lake Shore Railroad yesterday were 1,000 head, by the Grand Trunk to-day 420 head.

Sheep are very slow at a considerable decline. Sales are limited to 800, with about double that amount in the pens. Long-wooled Kentucky extra $6 50@7, Indiana long wooled $4 50@5, fair fine-wooled Western $4 [illegible]. Receipts 1,[illegible] head, shipped 800 head.

Hogs in brisk demand. The receipts are not equal to the demand. The yards are almost closed out by the heavy shipments. Prime heavy hogs are quoted at $8 50@$8 62. Receipts 1,100 head, shipped 1,300 head. Dressed hogs brisk at $8 [illegible]. Sales of 300 hogs of 250 lbs averge at $8 62.

A Strange Account of the Effect of a Ball Received in Battle.

MOBILE, ILL., Feb. 5.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In the battle at Franklin, November, 1864, Captain George G. Biddulph, of Company K, 36th Illinois volunteers, was hit by something, supposed at the time to be a piece of shell, from its effects upon the Captain's head. His left eye was entirely destroyed, his left ear deafened, his jaw so fractured that to this day it is impossible for him to open his mouth only partially, his cheek bone fractured, a hole made upon the left side of the nose where something had gone into the head, one large tooth on the upper jaw split in two and half of it gone, and another large double tooth turned half round. He resigned his commission, came home, and, although suffering much from his wound, exhibited a true soldier's bravery in submitting without murmur to his misfortune.

On the morning of December 25, 1866, he had a sensation in his head—to use his own expression—"as though something had given way all at once, and the hearing was instantly restored to his left ear, the sound of ordinary conversation in the room seeming like a shout at the top of the voice." This feeling became less painful until January 26th, 1867, when he felt a severe pain in the throat and raised considerable blood, and, after a few hours of suffering, coughed up a rough and battered *ounce ball*, which was as ragged as cinders from the furnace, and measured over an inch in length and three-fourths of an inch in width. Upon an examination of the throat, it was found that this ragged mass of lead had cut its way from behind the throat into the throat, about an inch below the palate. Were the ball smooth, the wonder would not be great; but the ball is battered and torn, with sharp points and edges, until it has lost all resemblance to its original shape.

Will some of the surgeons of the army tell us how it was possible for the ball to so cut the face and break bones and teeth so far apart, and how it could pass through the head and into the throat below the palate?

JILTERENA.—Darby Doyle's book is progressing. We have had the good fortune to look over the advance sheets. We can promise the public a good thing. The poetry is by the best comic poetists in the country, while the stories, by Brick Pomeroy, "Asa Hartz," Wallace Gruelle, of the Journal, "Rufus," of the New York News, "U. B. Dam," of nowhere-in-particular, and other comic writers of first-class notoriety, will make it a work to be sought after and preserved. The book will be issued during the current month, and all newspapers copying this notice, and all people cutting it out and posting it in their scrap-books, will be entitled to a copy free. Address W. E. Doyle, Courier office, for further particulars.

QUICK FOR AN OLD ONE.—Last Monday "Tom Parker," a pacing horse owned by Mr. Bonham, a well-known livery stable keeper in New Orleans, twenty-one years old, and kept since 1854 as a common livery horse, won a match against time for $200, single mile, in 2.38½. Quick work that, for an old fellow entitled to be turned out to grass for the remainder of his life.

A lad named Charles Landay, who, for two or three years past, had been employed as an errand boy in the news room of the Cincinnati Enquirer office, was killed last Sunday by falling through the hoist-way of that office from the topmost floor.

Michael Cushing, brakeman of a freight train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, whom we mentioned as having been seriously injured near Smyrna on Friday, died about five hours after the accident.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

Joseph Young, Joshua Davis, and Wm. Cadell, ferrymen, and Jos. Clemmens, Thos. Hath, and Mr. Higan, passengers, are supposed to have lost their lives on the ferryboat that capsized in the harbor last night.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. f12TuW&F1w

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Rev. WILLIAM HOLMAN and Mrs. RACHEL M. MARTIN, all of this city.

DIED.

At Providence, R. I., January 31st, FANNY [illegible], wife of Simon S. Buckner, formerly of Louisville.

At Waldsboro, Maine, on the 24th of January, 1867, ADDIE, daughter of the late [illegible] Oreisinger and wife, of [illegible].

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

The People's Grocery Store.

NO. 160 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT.

Our system of doing business a success.

Small profits and large sales.

We buy our goods from first hands, for CASH. No jobbers' profit to pay—therefore we will sell low for cash. The following are a few of the goods we have in store, and are selling:

8 lbs Porto Rico Sugar for $1.
7 lbs New Orleans Sugar for $1.
6 1-4 lbs Stuart's Yellow C Sugar for $1.
6 lbs Stuart's White A Sugar for $1.
5 3-4 lbs Granulated Sugar for $1.
5 3-4 lbs Crushed Sugar for $1.
5 3-4 lbs Powdered Sugar for $1.
4 lbs St. Domingo Coffee for $1.
4 lbs Good Rio Coffee for $1.
3 1-3 lbs Best Rio Coffee for $1.
3 1-3 lbs Lagnayra Coffee for $1.
2 1-2 lbs Old Government Java Coffee for $1.
2 lbs Mocha Coffee for $1 10.
Fine to Very Fine Teas from $1 to $2 per lb.
Fine Family Flour $14 50 per bbl.
Extra Fine Family Flour $15 25 per bbl.
Extra Fine Flour, Fancy Brand, $15 50 per bbl.
Cream, Butter, Farina, Picnic and Wafer Crackers, 15 to 20 cents per lb.
Fine Codfish, 10 cents per lb.
Blue Fish, 8 cents per lb.
Smoked Halibut, 15 cents per lb.
Large Family Mackerel Kitts, $2 75.
No. 1 Mackerel Kitts, $3 50.
Fine French Candles, 50 cents per lb.
Maillard's Crystalized Fruit, Bonbons and Mixed Candies, in 1 lb Fancy Boxes, 75 cents to $1 per lb.
Best Layer Raisins, 25 cents per lb.
Best Figs, in Drums, 30 cents per lb.
A great variety of English and French Sauces, Canned Fruits, Nuts, wax Candles, &c.
H. Maillard's Celebrated Chocolate, and Borden's Condensed Milk.
Also a general assortment of Fine Family Groceries, at proportionate low prices.

H. N. GAGE,
No. 160 Fourth street.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and releaving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beargrass Turnpike Company will be held on Tuesday, February 12th, at 10 A. M., at the office of John Smidt & Co., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, etc.
fe12 2t* W. H. REDIN, President.

Kinsella & McShane are selling, this week, their entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for their large stock of new spring Dry Goods.

KINSELLA & McSHANE,
139 Market street,
North Side, near Preston.
fe4 d

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

Good, serviceable Overcoats at only $4 each, good Pantaloons at only $1 50 each, Under-wear, Hosiery, &c., at equally low prices. The stock is now being closed out. Apply at the
GOVERNMENT STORE,
fe8 d6 No. 35 Fourth st.

Removal.

I have removed from my old stand, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, to No. 426 Market, south side, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

I take pleasure to inform my old friends and the public, that my stock is now larger and better than formerly. In addition to fancy goods, woolen yarns, hosiery, corsets, &c., I have a well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
M. ROSENFELD,
426 Market, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth sts.
fe8 d6

THE GOVERNMENT STORE,

NO. 35 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND RIVER,

Is replenished with a large variety of all sorts of Household articles. GREAT BARGAINS UP TO MARCH 1ST. fe8 d6

BRICK - MAKING!

2,500 per hour nice pressed Brick, smooth enough for any front wall, are made with ease by the

GARD BRICK MACHINE.

No yard required; no loss by weather. For further information address, at Covington, Ky., or at Greencastle, Ind.,

HOPKINS & MOOKLAR,
j23 dtf Agents.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Up to the 1st of March next the GOVERNMENT STORE, No. 35 Fourth street, will sell the balance of their Goods remaining on hand at very low prices.

Call and see the unprecedented bargains. fe8 d6

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, comprising full DINNER and TEA SERVICES and TABLE WARE of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and, from beauty of design and superior finish, are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of SOLID SILVERWARE, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of ELECTRO-PLATED WARES of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. n14 dam

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING.
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily per year..........$12
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Daily for 3 months..........3
Daily for 1 month..........1
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS—One copy for twelve months $2 50; twenty copies, with a copy to the getter up of the club $40.
Additions may be made to the club, at club rates at any time.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:
Per week..........
Per quarter..........
Weekly 1 month..........
Weekly 6 months..........
Weekly 12 months..........
Be sure to register your letters if you wish us to take the risk of loss.

Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.

Judge Ingraham, of New York at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the 4th inst., delivered a charge to the grand jury. A portion of it, respecting lotteries and gift enterprises, is of considerable interest and importance at this time, when the disposition to raise money by means of lotteries is growing in every State, and lotteries and gift enterprises are seducing thousands into the purchase of tickets or chances which bring no return. The Judge said concerning the law against these devices:

There are several provisions in the statute which make it penal to distribute by raffling, by lot, or by chance any money, goods, chattles, or things in action, the punishment for which is a forfeiture of treble the value of the property so disposed of. These, however, are not made criminal offenses. The statute also declares all lotteries, games, or devices of chance in the nature of a lottery to be unlawful and a common and public nuisance. It also prohibits setting on foot, carrying on, promoting, or drawing publicly or privately any lottery, game, or device of chance of any nature or kind whatever for the purpose of selling or disposing of any houses, lands, real estate, money, goods, or things in action, and declares any one so offending to be guilty of misdemeanor.

It likewise forbids printing or publishing an account of any such illegal lottery, etc., and makes the offense a misdemeanor. It also provides that no person shall offer for sale or distribution or disposition in any way any real estate or any money, goods, or other articles to be determined by lottery or chance dependent on the drawing of any authorized or unauthorized lottery in or out of the State, and the sale of any chances in any such lotteries, or in the disposition of any such property, and makes the offense a misdemeanor. It also prohibits the keeping of any office for registering the numbers of tickets in lotteries not authorized by law, or selling tickets in foreign lotteries, or insuring for or against the drawing of any numbers, and makes the offense a misdemeanor. It will be seen from this that the violations of this law are of two kinds—the one penal, or to be punished by a penalty to be recovered in a civil suit; the other a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. With the former you have nothing to do. It is your duty to inquire as to the latter, and, if you find any violations of these portions of the law, it is your duty to present the offenders for punishment.

These violations are, setting on foot, carrying on or drawing publicly or privately any lottery game or device of chance for the disposition of any property in this State, the printing or publishing an account, the selling, or offering for sale, tickets in any lotteries. The offering for sale or distributing any real estate or property by lot or chance dependent on the drawing of any authorized or unauthorized lottery in or out of the State, and the keeping an office for such purposes. I have been thus particular in giving you the provisions of the statute on this subject, because I am directed specially to call the attention of the Grand Jury to an inquiry into any violation of the law on this subject, and also because there seems to be a growing disposition to resort to this mode of raising money by adopting plans in effect lotteries, but so contrived as to raise doubts whether they come within the provisions of the laws, and these means are resorted to not merely for charitable but even for the promotion of religious objects. These laws are framed under a provision of the constitution, which forbids any lottery thereafter to be authorized, or the sale of any tickets allowed within this State. The intent of the law is to prevent the violation of this constitutional provision. It is not necessary that I should particularize any violation of this law, even if such was within my knowledge.

My duty is to call your attention generally to the subject, and to give you such general instructions as to the law as will enable you to understand your duties. In the case of the American Art Union, the distribution was of pictures, and proposed to be made among subscribers of $5 each, who thereby became members, and the pictures were to be distributed by lot among the subscribers. In this case a suit was brought for the penalty and forfeiture of the property. In deciding that case the court held such a distribution was a lottery according to the common acceptation of the term, and the Chief Justice says: "We should be trifling with and perverting the language of the Constitution if we were to say that it is not a lottery within its prohibition." The motives which lead to getting up lotteries have nothing to do with the question before us. It may be for purposes of charity, or for the attainment of money to promote religious objects, or for private gain. All are alike forbidden if they come within the provisions of the Constitution and of the statute under the designation of lotteries or devices of chance. I have said more on this subject than usual in charges to a Grand Jury, because I have seen announced in the papers various plans for raising money by lot or chance, which may or may not be within the evils intended to be guarded against, and it will be well for those who are engaged in getting them up to pause and inquire whether they are not engaged in schemes which may hereafter be held to be violation of the statute.

A Washington letter-writer, who attended a recent Colfax reception, gives us the following sketch: "That Spanish-looking woman yonder, with the jet-black hair and eyes, dimpled cheeks, the incisive and willful yet pretty mouth—the one wearing a maroon-colored satin, trimmed with white—is Phœbe Cary. She is the wittiest woman in America, and one of our best poets. Within the past two years she has more than fulfilled the early promise of her youth. Some of the very best lyrics in the language, written within that time, are from heart and pen. The tall, graceful woman by her side, dressed in black, with a white lace shawl, is Alice Cary. For face and presence she would be singled out in any company. Her face is sad and sweet, her eyes the gentlest brown. One of the most distinguished of American portrait painters said of her: 'She is beautiful; I find myself constantly turning to her face.' This is not over-praise. The eyes which discern it trace on her countenance that imperishable beauty of the spirit which survives and surpasses the beauty of youth."

A negro, named Arthur Speight, who, by his industry, had made a bale of cotton, took the same to Memphis last Thursday and sold it. Anxious to extend his operations another season he employed one Chas. Anderson and four other negroes to go to Cuba, Tenn., with him to work. As the boys were somewhat involved, Arthur generously paid their claims and furnished them with some necessaries, which took the greater amount of his *pile*, when all started for the country. After going a short distance, the five lads jumped from the wagon, leaving their colored employer minus his money and alone in his glory. He returned to town and had the rogues arrested.

American actors and actresses are doing well in London. Mrs. Charles Matthews is quite the pet of the audience at the Olympic, and is playing Lady Gay Spanker to crowded houses. Mrs. John Wood has made a great hit at the Princess', in the Invisible Prince burlesque. Mr. Sothern has a crowded house every night at the Haymarket, and divides loud plaudits with Miss Ione Burke, who is getting very popular, and is shortly to play Pauline to Mr. Sothern's Claude, in the "Lady of Lyons."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The report of the majority of the New Orleans Riot Committee is published. It says: "In view of the facts proved we are constrained to say that the time has fully arrived when Congress should intervene and so legislate as to secure to the people of Louisiana a republican form of government. The condition of things which exists there cannot continue consistently with the safety, security, or peace of loyal men. Since the surrender of the rebel armies, the rebellion has assumed another form and now controls the Government through the same agencies that led these armies in time of war. That Congressional action should be had is settled by the fact that Union white men are driven from their homes and their lives threatened and their property destroyed; when in business they are proscribed; when recent rebels hold all the places of trust, and, having power, use it to oppress and punish loyal men because they are and have been loyal; when the whole body of colored men, who have never flinched from duty as radical loyalists, when the day was gloomiest and the dangers greatest in the time of war, are persecuted by system, hunted like wild beasts, and slaughtered without mercy, and with entire immunity from punishment, there is no room left for doubt that some legislative remedy should be applied. These are matters of fact and not of opinion, and in our judgment but one course is open and should be pursued without hesitation or delay according to the judgment of all who have felt the presence of the rebel rule, and have stood firmly and fearlessly for the Union when treason was nearest success; whose judgment given upon oath is based upon facts within their personal experience; who give opinions resting on knowledge and speak of what they have seen and known. The present civil government of Louisiana, existing without sanction of national law, should be suspended by act of Congress and a provisional government established and maintained by military power until the time has come when Louisiana is controlled by loyal men and may be restored to its former relations to the Union without endangering its security and peace."

The report is accompanied by a bill providing for the appointment of officers for the new organization by the President, and provides that rebels shall be enfranchised by going through a naturalization process—taking out papers from the United States Courts.

The Southerners who have been at work on reconstruction are still at work. It appears that they are ready to make all concessions asked by a majority of Congress except adopting themselves the disability clause of the amendment. It is understood that they will give the negroes suffrage, according to the dictates of a majority of Congress, and they will be content with any legal enactment by Congress which shall disqualify the leaders in the rebellion from holding civil offices. It is said the President will approve such legislation.

The tax bill will be reported to-day, and made the special order as soon as the military government bill is disposed of. The tariff bill will not be reported till Friday or Saturday.

The Ways and Means Committee have restored the clause requiring the Pacific Railroad Company and all others to use American iron, which was stricken out by the Senate.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

The pecuniary stringency is so great in Pitt county, North Carolina, that the people recently compelled the Sheriff to burn up all his writs and executions returnable at court, refusing to be ejected from their houses and being unable to pay. Destitution is evident all over the State. The Legislature has passed a relief bill postponing the payment of debts for twelve months.

The negroes were greatly troubled by the exploits of a band of regulators who had made oath to dispossess every negro in the State of his property, and with that end in view were stealing their horses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Durango (Mexico) correspondence of the 12th ultimo says large numbers of French and Austrian deserters were serving in the Republican ranks, and many Mexican Imperial officers were applying for employment in the same place, but were not received.

The ship Dashing Wave, from San Francisco, struck on Barnegat shoals yesterday, and being got afloat again sank inside of Sandy Hook. No lives were lost.

FT. LARAMIE, Feb. 11.

Col. Carrington, with the headquarters of the 18th infantry, Major Morris commanding the escort, arrived at this post to-day from Fort Kearney, en route for Fort McPherson, his new headquarters.

On the 7th, while riding back to close up the train, Col. Carrington's revolver struck his saddle and discharged, wounding him in the thigh, the ball passing near the femoral artery. On the arrival of the Surgeon, Schell, the ball was removed, saving amputation.

BERLIN, Feb. 9—P. M.

The King of Prussia closed the Diet, and thanked that body for the cordial assistance they had given him, and hoped for German unity, pointing out the necessity of permanent peace at home and abroad. The King's speech was enthusiastically received by the people.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Consols closed at 91¼; 5-20s, coupons, 1862, 72¾; Erie 39¾; Illinois Central 80⅝.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.

River falling. Weather clear and cold.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

Arrived—C. Swan, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Clifton, Memphis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Julia, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11—9 A. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 20.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11—P. M.

River fallen 4 feet 2 inches in the last 48 hours; now 31 feet 5 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30. It was down to 10 this morning at 7 A. M., and yesterday morning down to zero at the same hour, and on the hills outside the city 5 to 8 degrees below zero.

INFORMATION ABOUT TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph makes the following interesting and important summary of statistics gathered from the Texas Almanac for 1867:

The whole number of counties in Texas is 158. The average size of the counties is 1242 square miles. The largest county is Presidio, having 26,600 square miles, and the smallest is Marion, having 320 square miles. Omitting these exceptional counties, and the average area of the counties is 1085 square miles. The county of Harris is the largest county east of the Guadalupe. It embraces an area of 1832 square miles, or 1,173,680 acres, the larger portion of which is arable land. Harris is also the wealthiest county in the State, having a total taxable wealth of $9,571,140, and paying a poll tax of $1262. The next is Galveston, which is assessed for $7,054,964, and pays a poll tax of $556. Next comes Bexar, with $5,352,528 worth of property, and Brazoria, with $3,134,568. Bardera returns the smallest roll, having but $91,430 of taxable property. McCulloch has the smallest population, having a poll tax of but $64. The richest county in good land is Wharton, the average value of lands, good and poor lands, improved and wild, in which being $9 20 per acre. Next is Fort Bend, with an average of $9 07 per acre. Then comes Washington, whose lands are taxed at $7 88; Brazoria, $7 40; Grimes, $5 04; Colorado, $5, down to Webb, which county has 244,804 acres of land valued at 10 cents an acre, and dear at that.

The whole number of neat cattle in the State is 2,741,358, valued at $13,283,025, or an average of about five dollars per head. The whole number of sheep is 941,415, of which Starr county has 108,510, or nearly one-ninth of all the sheep in the State, though they are valued at only one dollar each, whilst Hopkins has 32,830 valued at $90,534, or nearly $3 each, and Madison and Navarro have between them 30,000 at over $3 each.

The total vote of the State at the last election was 60,582. The total number of officials has not yet been ascertained. The people will be able to count them in detail at the next election.

Perhaps our readers have not heard of the widow, who, sitting meditatively by a cheerful fire after her husband's decease, sighed out: "Poor fellow! how he did like a good fire! I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1867.

Money matters are easy, with ample capital for all first-class borrowers. Rates are unchanged, and loans are readily placed on approved securities. Gold was lower and fluctuating to-day. Exchange is in only limited demand, with buyers at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

New York dispatches quoted gold opened at 136, closing at [illegible]. Cotton firm; uplands [illegible]. Sugar firm, Cuba [illegible]; Porto Rico [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn mixed $1 [illegible]. Mess pork $19 75 for old, $20 [illegible] for new. Lard dull at 12[illegible]c. Whisky nominal.

Cincinnati quoted flour unchanged. Spring wheat $2 [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Corn new shelled [illegible], ear [illegible]. Hogs [illegible]; receipts [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible] asked, offered [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bulk shoulders 7[illegible]c, sides 9[illegible]c, clear sides [illegible] loose; holders are asking an advance of [illegible] as there is but little out of smoke. Bacon shoulders [illegible]c, sides 11c, clear sides 12[illegible]c.

St. Louis quoted mess pork at [illegible]. Lard and hogs unchanged. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

Chicago quoted flour at [illegible]. Wheat $1 [illegible]. Whisky $2 [illegible]. Mess pork $18 75. Lard 11[illegible]c. Hogs [illegible]; receipts [illegible]. Old corn [illegible]; new [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Barley [illegible].

The New York 4 P. M. dispatches quoted gold at [illegible]. Cotton heavy, sales [illegible] bales; receipts [illegible]; uplands quoted at 33c. Flour and wheat more excited. Corn nominal. Pork dull at $20 [illegible] for new. Lard inactive. Dry goods firm; Spragues prints 15c, American [illegible]; Bonnell's 17c. Lonsdale bleached sheeting 25c, Hope 23c. Blackstone 2[illegible]c. Bleached muslins [illegible]; brown [illegible].

The attendance on 'Change was fair. There is to be a meeting Tuesday evening at [illegible] o'clock of the members of the Board for the consideration of matters important to the interest of its organization and permanence, as well as to the prosperity and commercial usefulness of the institution to the city at large.

In provisions there is a fair demand, and dealers are pressing for an abatement of prices, but holders are not disposed to concession. The transactions reported to-day in the aggregate are large, though confined chiefly to the jobbing demand and filling orders of distant correspondents.

The demand for grain is steady and active, with sales of 10,000 bushels of corn delivered on the lower Mississippi, also 10,000 do in lots at quotations, part of which is to be delivered on the Ohio; transactions in hay were large with sales of prime at $21 per ton on the wharf.

The tobacco market was more animated, with increased offerings and receipts; prices obtained were full and satisfactory, the breaks amounting to 96 hhds.

In the general market the usual activity prevails, and transactions are quite liberal for breadstuffs, groceries, dry goods, &c. The weather has moderated, with a prospect of more genial condition than for the past few days.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Market nominally unchanged, with little or no demand.

BAGS—Sales two bushel seamless bags at 50@57c, as to quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 2[illegible]c.

BATTING, &c—No. 1 in lots 35c. Small sales at 37½c. No. 2 at 28c. Candlewick 65@70c. Cotton twine 60@65c. Carpet chain 65c.

COAL—Sales of Pittsburg afloat at 1[illegible] 15c. Retail, 22c delivered.

CORN-MEAL—Unbolted 70@75c. Bolted [illegible]. Feed meal $30. Meal bran $25 per ton. Sales bolted meal at $3 85@4 per barrel.

COTTON YARNS—Sales in lots of No. 500 yarns at 27@28c, No. 600 at 24@25c, No. 700 at 21@22c per dozen, by the package.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels, in lots, 50c; pork do $2; lard tierces $2 20; ham do $1; oil bbls $2 85; lard kegs $1.

CEMENT—Sales of hydraulic per bbl at $2@2 25.

CHEESE—The stocks are light, and some holders are asking an advance of ½c on selected lots. We quote: Western Reserve 15@16c, Hamburg 16@16c, factory 18@19c, English dairy 18½@19c, pineapple 30@32c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green $1 50@5 50 ₩ bbl, in lots. Apples, dried, at 6@7c, in lots. Brooms, Shaker $1 ₩ dozen; Louisville make, No. 1, $1; common, $2 50@3. Broom-corn at $85@125 ₩ ton. Beeswax, yellow 33@35c ₩ lb. Beans $2 25@2 50 ₩ bushel, new; old do $1 50@1 75 per bushel. Eggs 28@30c ₩ dozen, fresh packed. Feathers active at 68@70c ₩ lb for shipping lots. Flaxseed $2 25@2 35 ₩ bushel. Ginseng, buying at 90 ₩ lb for new and old. Onions, in lots to dealers, $2@ 50. Potatoes, in lots, range at $2 50@3 for new. Peaches, dried, at 11@16c for unpeeled, and 23@25c for peeled. Butter—fair 25@26c, choice 28@30c, New York 28@30c.

CANDLES AND SOAP—The following are the manufacturers' rates: Star candles, full weight, 21½c; 12 oz at 16c; 13 oz at 17½c; for full boxes and half boxes ½c advance and quarters 1c advance, with sales in lots of 50 boxes at ½c discount. Railroad and hotel candles, 22½c; tallow, 13½c, in lots. Soap from groceries, in one-pound and three-quarter-pound bars, 10c; mottled, 9c; family yellow, 7c; rosin, 7c; substitute for toilet soap, 15c; soda-ash, 6½c.

COTTON—The market is nominal, with no auction sale to-day.

FLOUR—The market is steady, and sales embrace 150 bbls assorted brands at $10@11 75; 80 do A No. 1 at $14 25; 50 do fancy at $15. Rye flour rules at $7@7 50 per bbl. We quote superfine flour in lots at $9 75@10 25; plain extra at $10 75@11 25; extra family, $12 25@13 50; A No. 1 at $14@14 50; fancy, $14 75@15.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and prices firm at $2 15@2 65 for spring, and $2 75@2 85 for winter red. Corn active; shelled in bulk 68@71c for mixed and white, ear 65@68c; small sales choice from wagons at 70c; sales 2,500 bushels shelled from store at 85@90c, and 400 do white at 90c, sacks and delivery included, 5,000 do at 88@90c, 2,000 sacks delivered on the Ohio at points below at 85c, 5,000 do delivered at Nashville on p. n. t., 10,000 do delivered on the Mississippi river on p. n. t. Oats are steady, with sales of 1,600 bushels in lots at 68@70c, sacks and delivery included. Rye $1 25@1 30 for prime. Barley quiet; sales of 200 bushels barley malt at $1 60.

GROCERIES—Firm, with sale of 100 bags Rio coffee at 25½@26c; 25 hogsheads New Orleans sugar, fair to prime, at 14¾@11½c. We quote Rio coffee, common, at 24c; fair 24½@25c, prime 26@26½c, choice 27c, Laguayra 28c, Java 37@38c. Raw sugars—New Orleans, in lots, in hhds, fair 12@13¾c, 13¾c fully fair 14@14¼c, prime 14½c, choice 15c, island 12@14½c, as to quality, hard refined 16¼@16¾c, soft 14½@15¾c, as to brand. Plantation molasses 80@85c, half bbls 90c, Eastern sirup 45c@$1 25. Carolina rice 11½@12½c, Rangoon 10@11c. Sorghum molasses 47@[illegible]c.

HAY—Baled timothy $21@21 50 in lots. Sale of 100 bales on the wharf at $21; sales from store at $22.

GUNNIES—Sales of new two-bushel gunnies at 26@27½c in bales, and 25@30c for resewed.

HIDES—We quote green hides at 7½c, with sales at 8c; green salted 9@10c buying, and 10@12c selling; dry salted 14@15c; flint 16@17c.

HOMINY—Sale of prime at 2½@3c, and sales in lots of 25 barrels at 2½c.

LEAD—Sales of bar lead at 11c per pound, and pig lead 9@9½c.

OILS—Sales of lard oil, No. 1 at $1 15, No. 2 at $1, choice is held at $1 20@1 25, coal oil at 5[illegible]c, linseed at $1 32@1 35.

ONIONS—Small sales at $3 50@3 75, in lots in shipping order.

POTATOES—Steady; round lots from store $3 per bbl is asked.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Market quiet but holders are firm at $21 for city brands in round lots. Sales of 55 bbls at $21 50. Bulk meats steady, with sales in lots on orders—shoulders at 8½@8¾c, sides 10@11½c, all packed. Round lots are offered at ½c less. Bacon active, with sales of 62 casks shoulders at 10@10½c, clear sides 12¾@13c. Retail sales at 11@11½c for shoulders and 13½c for clear sides. Lard quiet but firm at 12@12½c for tierces. Small sales amounting to 13 tierces at 12½@12¾c. Kegs 13½@14c.

RAGS—We quote cotton at 7@7½c; soft woollen 3c; hard woollen 1c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at 52c, in lots of 50 and 100 bbls; Mason City salt 50c.

SEED—Stocks light, with small sales of clover at $8 25@8 50. Timothy $3 50@3 75. Blue grass $2@3 25. Orchard $2 25@2 50. Red-top $1 60@1 75. Hungarian $1 50. Millett $2 25@2 50. Hemp—new $4 50@5 per bushel.

STARCH—Steady; sales at 6½@6¾c, packages extra. Sales of Watt's Madison at 6½c.

WOOL—Dull; buyers of unwashed are paying 28@30c, and for tub-washed 40@45c is asked. Lots in shipping order are held higher.

WHISKY—We quote raw at $2 25 and nominal.

TOBACCO—The market was more active and buoyant, prices steady and firm, with 96 hogsheads offered and no rejections. Sales—5 hogsheads at $2 [illegible], 17 at $3[illegible], 5 at $4 05@4 80, 14 at $5@5 80, 4 at $6@6 60, 6 at $7@7 60, 11 at $8@8 90, 10 at $9@9 95, 10 at $10@10 75, 6 at $11@11 50, 5 at $12@12 50, 3 at $13@13 75.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Cotton opened a shade lower, under the decline in gold, and closed dull and unchanged. Sales of 600 bales uplands at 33½c; chiefly 33c, and closing at that figure.

Flour dull and unchanged, with sales of 5,500 barrels of superfine State Western at $9 10@10 10; extra Western Round Hoop Ohio shipping brands $11@11 90; trade brands $12@13 20; extra Southern $13 10@16 50; closing dull. Receipts 6,746 bbls.

Whisky steady, with sales of 500 bbls in bond, State, at 30@31c; Western 32c.

Wheat dull and favors buyers; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $2 13; No. 2 do $2 20; white California $3 15@3 25. Rye dull; sales of 2,500 bushels inferior Western at $1 19. Barley quiet; sales 3,500 bushels Canada West, free, at $1 18@1 18½. Corn dull and declining. Sales of 2,750 bushels mixed Western in store at $1 13; afloat $1 12½@1 14½; handsome white Western $1 18½ delivered; receipts of 4,000 bushels. Oats heavy, with sales 2,800 bushels of Western at 60@62c; State 66@68c; with receipts of 2,700 bushels. Stock of wheat, 1,862,271 bushels; corn, 2,468,777 bushels; oats, 2,192,443 bushels; rye, 480,275 bushels; barley, 1,260,293 bushels; malt, 27,617 bushels; peas, 28,144 bushels.

Groceries firm and quiet; Cuba sugar 9@11¼c.

Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 18½@19c; refined in bond 29@30c.

Hops quiet and firm.

Pork is quiet and steady; sale of 1,750 bbls at $20 25@20 87 for new mess, closing at $20 75 for western; $19 75@19 97 for old mess, closing at $19 87 in the regular way; $16 62@17 for prime; $19@21 for prime mess; also $21 for new mess; $20 75@21 at seller's option except March and April. Beef steady; sales of 400 bbls. Beef hams scarce and firm; sales of 80 bbls at $33@36. Dried beef steady; sales of 260 tierces at $31@32 25 for prime mess, and $34@35 50 for India mess. Bacon quiet; sales of 165 boxes at 10¼c for Cumberland; 11¾c for short-ribbed. Cut meats dull; sales of 220 pkgs at 8½c@9½c for shoulders; 10½@13c for hams. Dressed hogs [illegible]

firmer; sales at [illegible] for city. Lard dull and heavy; sales of [illegible] at 11½@12½c for old; 12[illegible] for new lot, extreme price.

Butter quiet; sales at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 15@2[illegible]c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent on call.
Sterling dull at [illegible] per cent.
Gold lower. Opening at 136[illegible], declining to 13[illegible] and closing at 136[illegible].

Government stocks quiet without decided change.

Freights to Liverpool are quiet and unchanged. Weekly Bank Statement: Loans, $2[illegible] decrease, $895,[illegible]. Specie, [illegible]; decrease $175,72[illegible]. Circulation, $27[illegible]; decrease, $2[illegible]. Legal-tenders, $[illegible]; increase, $[illegible]. Deposits, $[illegible]; decrease, $2,[illegible],761.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

There was a good business doing in cotton goods on orders, but the demand was not so active towards the close of last week. The week opens slower, with more promising indications of active trade soon.

Heavy brown sheetings, Indian Head and Atlantic A command 22c, Lawrence C and Pacific A 21c, Stark A 2[illegible]c.

Atlantic 4-4 sheetings are down to 17[illegible]c. Bates' bleached 2[illegible]c; James' Steam Mills 2[illegible]c; Waltham N 2[illegible]c; Great Falls S and Clipper [illegible]c.

Prints are in good request at 15@[illegible]c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat dull, and not much demand; No. 1 $2 [illegible] and $2 [illegible] for spring and winter. Corn dull and prices lower; No. 1 [illegible] in the elevators; [illegible]. Oats dull. Rye dull at $1 22 for prime. Barley dull; prime to choice $1 [illegible].

Whisky declined to 2[illegible] in bond, with demand at the decline.

Cotton held at 30c for middling, without any buyers at over 2[illegible]c.

Provisions dull. Mess pork is neglected and prices nominal at $[illegible]. Lard [illegible] and prices nominal at 12@14c. Bulk meats of [illegible] more freely at 7[illegible]c for country cured shoulders, and 7[illegible] for city; sales of 80 hhds city at 8c. Sides [illegible] at 9[illegible]c, loose. Bacon dull; shoulders [illegible] and sides 1[illegible]@12¾c, closing with no buyers at over 12[illegible]c. The news from New Orleans depresses the market.

Groceries unchanged and steady.

Clover seed $8, and in fair demand; timothy $3 [illegible].

Butter and cheese firm at last quotations.

Gold 1[illegible]. Money market quiet [illegible].

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.

Flour quiet, without decided change.

Wheat in limited demand at $2 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 85@1 87½ for No. 2. Corn quiet and steady at $1 [illegible]. Oats dull.

Provision market continues quiet and no essential change. Mess pork offered at $18 75, with buyers at $18 70; extra mess sold to a limited extent at 14c and rump pork 15c; sweet pickled hams quiet but steady. English meats firmly held; we quote sales of Cumberland middles at 9c packed. Lard quiet and nominal at 11[illegible]@11[illegible]c. Market for dressed hogs firmer, but the improvement is on light lots; sales range from $7 40 to $8, closing at $7 40. Live hogs market quiet at $4 10@6 15 for light, and $6 10@6 75 for fair to choice.

Receipts 7,000 bbls flour, 18,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats, 800 hogs.

Shipments 580 bbls flour, 9,000 bushels wheat.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Receipts for the week, 4,058 beeves, 23,980 sheep and lambs, 14,450 swine.

The beef market has been dull throughout the week. Early this morning business was fairly active at an advance of fully [illegible]c, but after the first selections had been marked off the market became dullish like, and holders were willing to sell at an improvement of [illegible]c on last week. Prices ranged from 11@17½c for common to prime, with a few fancy steers reported as high as 18c. The majority of sales were at 13@15[illegible]c.

Sheep and Lambs—Early in the week the market was very dull and prices lower, 7½c being the highest price paid, though very choice lots might be bought at 7[illegible]c; but since the change in the weather the market has improved somewhat, closing dull. We quote common to fair sheep at 5[illegible]@6[illegible]c, good to prime 6½@7c, extra 7@7½c. Lambs nominal.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.

Tobacco—none offered.
Cotton dull at 29c for middling.
Hemp quiet at $180 for new undressed.
Lead advanced; 8[illegible]c.
Flour quiet; $9 50@10 25 for superfine, $12 25@12 [illegible] for double extra.

Wheat firm; $2 25 for Milwaukee Club in elevator and $2 85 for choice fall. Corn not materially changed; mixed 78c, yellow 78@80c, choice white 80@82c. Barley better; 88c@$1 for fair to good, and $1 for prime. Rye $1 28@1 30.

Whisky dull at $2 26.

Provisions inactive; pork unchanged; bacon—shoulders 10½@10¾c, rib sides 11½c, clear sides 12½c, and on sale for delivery in the latter part of March at 12c. Lard 12½c. Hogs firm at 6½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.

Coffee firm; Rio prime 12¾@13¼c in gold in bond. Flour steady; Western fall extra $12@12 50.

Wheat nominal. Corn steady; mixed Southern 87c@$1, good to prime $1 02@1 04. No sales of oats.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

Flour dull and declining; superfine $8 75.
Wheat dull; State red $2 80@2 83; spring red $2 60. Corn steady at 92½c for yellow. Rye dull. Oats scarce; sales of 2,000 bushels at 57c.
New mess pork $21 25. Lard 13[illegible]c.
Whisky dull.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.

Flour firmer.
Wheat steady at $2 10 for No. 1 and $1 96½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 48c for No. 1. Corn steady at 68c.
Receipts 7,000 bbls flour and 500 dressed hogs. Shipments 1,500 bbls flour.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

ROSE HITE..........BALLARD, Master.
Will leave as above on this day, 12th, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.

LAUREL HILL..........WES. CONNER, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.

STONEWALL..........RAINES, Master.
Will leave the city wharf on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

For New Orleans.

LAUREL HILL..........CONNER, Master.
Will leave the city wharf on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

For New Orleans.

STONEWALL..........SHAW, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & Co., Agents.

For New Orleans.

H. M. SHREVE..........H. S. CARTER, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet,

The Elegant Passenger

Steamer Wren,

SAM'L SANDERS, Master, GEO. M. WOODS, Cl'k,
Will leave Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 P. M.; Louisville for Woodford, Oregon, and Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Shaker Ferry for Louisville every Monday at 8 A. M.; Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.
All orders for freight promptly attended to.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS FOR CINCINNATI.
Low Water Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, August 13, and during low water, and until further notice,
Two Daily Lines, at 11 O'clock A. M. and 4 O'clock P. M.
The superb and swift passenger steamers (all of which are provided with double-flued boilers)

Morning Boats.
C. T. DUMONT..........DAVIN, Master
GENERAL BUELL..........R. WADE, Master

Evening Boats.
UNITED STATES..........D. WHITTEN, Master
MAJOR ANDERSON..........F. CARTER, Master
For freight or passage apply on board or on the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

U.S.MAIL
AND
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S PACKETS

Leave DAILY (except Sunday) at 5 P. M.
Connecting at Evansville with packets for
PADUCAH AND CAIRO,
Owensboro, Evansville, & Henderson,

Stopping at West Point, Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Mauckport, Leavenworth, Alton, Concordia, Derby, Rome, Stevensport, Cloverport, Cannelton, Hawesville, Tell City, Troy, Lewisport, Grand View, Rockport, Enterprise, Newburg and all mail landings on the Lower Ohio.

The Adams Express Company have Agencies at all the above Landings, and run Messengers regularly on these boats.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
ROSE HITE..........A. BALLARD, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
TARASCON..........A. T. GILMORE, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
MORNING STAR..........E. P. CRIDER, Master.

The above are splendid passenger steamers. Freights received daily until 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
MANN SATTERWHITE, Shipping Clerk, or
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, Wall st.
R. H. WOOLFOLK, Gen'l Sup't,
Office at Sherley & Woolfolk's, Wall st.

MAIN STREET MILLS,

South side Main street,
Between Floyd and Preston.

HAVING completed our new Mills, we are now ready and will pay the highest cash prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Barrels, and will have constantly on hand the best brands of Flour; also Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, and Ship-stuff.

GUY, DOUGLASS, & CO.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
WM. D. KERFOOT,
89 Washington st., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Property bought, sold, and generally managed. Rents collected, taxes paid, old claims adjusted. *Special attention paid to the interest of non-residents.*

REFERENCES—Thos. T. Shreve, Esq., Messrs. Bush & Shivell, R.S. Heuston, Esq., J. Walker Taylor, Esq., Louisville; Hon. Wm. B. Kinkead, Lexington; James G. Arnold, Esq., Wm. B. Mooklar, Esq, Samuel J. Walker, Esq., Covington; James A. Johnson, Esq., Col. J. S. Forman, Maysville; A. C. Badger & Co., Hon. B. S. Morris, and the Business Men of Chicago.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Company.

Statement of the Condition of the Company on file in the office of the Auditor at Frankfort January 1, 1867.

Authorized Capital in Gold..........$10,000,000 00
Paid up Capital & Surplus in Gold..........15,888,080 00

ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cash on hand and on call..........$[illegible]
Real Estate unincumbered..........[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate..........[illegible]
Debts otherwise due the Company..........[illegible]
United States Bonds and Stocks owned by Company..........[illegible]

Total Liabilities of the Company for losses unadjusted and waiting further proof..........$121,[illegible]
All other claims against the Company..........[illegible]

WM. SINTON, Agent.
No. 143 West Main st.

ALL CASH!
No Interest Charged Policy-Holders.
NO NOTES!
No Deductions from Policies in Event of Death!

Policies INCREASE, or premiums decrease annually, at the option of the insured.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK
on the 1st day of January, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

CAPITAL STOCK
Nothing, the Company being purely mutual.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank..........$1,873,[illegible]
Cash due from agents..........[illegible]
Total cash..........[illegible]
Real estate owned by the Company..........[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth 100 per cent more than mortgaged for..........[illegible]
Interest accrued, not due..........[illegible]
Rents accrued, not due..........[illegible]
Premiums due..........[illegible]
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual premiums..........[illegible]
United States bonds, owned by Co...........[illegible]
New York State bonds, owned by Co...........[illegible]
Total assets..........[illegible]

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and not due, and additions to same, being dividends..........[illegible]
Losses reported, but not adjusted awaiting proofs..........[illegible]
Post mortem dividends, unclaimed..........[illegible]
Total liabilities..........[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to by
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,
JOHN M. STEWART, Secretary.

B. D. KENNEDY,
General Agent for the State of Kentucky, Office No. 142 West Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 113, granted by the Auditor of Kentucky for one year from February 1st, 1867, to B. D. Kennedy, Agent, Louisville.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
Continental Insurance Company,
Of the City of New York,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.
MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE of Kentucky.

Cash Capital..........$ 500,000 00
Cash Surplus..........1,168,136 57
Total Capital and Surplus..........$1,668,136 57

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank..........$ 98,215 21
Real Estate owned by the Company..........[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages..........[illegible]
Loans otherwise secured..........[illegible]
Due for Premiums..........[illegible]
Bonds and Stocks owned by Company..........[illegible]
Interests and rents accrued..........[illegible]
..........$1,668,136 57

LIABILITIES.
Losses unadjusted..........$ 44,314 22
Losses awaiting proofs..........[illegible]
All other claims, being dividends due to stockholders, scripholders, and scrip ordered to be redeemed at par..........56,161 00
Total Liabilities..........$113,977 22

(Condensed from statement on file in Auditor's Office, at Frankfort.)

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 59 granted by the Auditor of State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
The Home Insurance Company,
Of New Haven, Conn.,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.
MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE of Kentucky, as condensed from statement on file.

Cash Capital..........$1,000,000 00
Cash Surplus..........110,116 60
Total Capital and Surplus..........$1,110,116 60

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank..........$ 213,981 98
Real Estate owned by the Company..........75,000 00
Debts due Company by bond and mortgages..........32,200 00
Debts otherwise secured..........19,200 00
Debts due for Premiums—fire and cargo..........135,[illegible]
U. S. bonds owned by Company..........[illegible]
State bonds owned by Company..........[illegible]
Bank stocks owned by Company..........[illegible]
All other securities, interest accrued, and inland cargo salvages..........122,365 25
Total Assets..........$1,110,116 60

TOTAL LIABILITIES.
Losses unadjusted and awaiting proof..........$68,599 86

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 76 granted by the Auditor of State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
The Fulton Fire Insurance Comp'y,
Of New York,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.
CONDENSED FROM THE STATEMENT ON file in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort.

Cash Capital..........$200,000 00
Cash Surplus..........71,182 25
Total..........$271,182 25

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank..........$ 15,550 06
Bonds and Mortgages..........93,600 00
Debts otherwise secured..........21,[illegible]
Debts due for premiums..........11,[illegible]
U. S. bonds and stocks owned by Comp'y..........101,000 00
All other securities..........27,716 [illegible]
..........$271,182 25

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and unadjusted due and not due..........$12,855 20

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 67 granted by Auditor of State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
Washington Insurance Company,
Of New York,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.
CONDENSED FROM THE STATEMENT ON file in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort.

Cash Capital..........$400,000 00
Cash Surplus..........349,181 21
Total..........$749,181 21

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank..........$ 96,923 93
Bonds and Mortgages..........102,745 00
Demand loans on stocks..........[illegible]
Due for premiums..........19,740 55
U. S. bonds and stocks owned by Comp'y..........338,860 00
Interest and inland cargo salvages due..........62,[illegible]
..........$749,181 21

LIABILITIES.
Losses unadjusted and waiting proofs..........$67,350 00
Interest declared on scrip not called for..........3,661 06
Total liabilities..........$11,013 06

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 189 granted by the Auditor of State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the
La Fayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,
Of New York,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867.
CONDENSED FROM THE STATEMENT ON file in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort.

Cash Capital..........$150,000 00
Cash Surplus..........41,678 12
Total..........$191,678 12

ASSETS.
Cash in Bank..........$ 7,898 70
Bonds and Mortgages..........115,677 00
Loans on Stocks..........27,000 00
Due for premiums..........5,468 22
U. S. bonds and stocks owned by Comp'y..........32,188 68
All other securities..........3,165 52
..........$191,678 12

LIABILITIES.
Losses due and not called for..........$ 2,500 00
Losses unadjusted..........8,700 00
Total liabilities..........$11,200 00

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

License Renewal No. 99 granted by Auditor of State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867.

LEAVITT SEWING-MACHINE
Sales-room No. 74 Fourth street.

THESE Machines are now made in a very superior manner to our special order. Agents wanted for Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
T. JOHNSTON, Agent.

HOTELS.

HOTEL.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, within five minutes' walk of Wall Street Ferry, only two minutes' walk of the East River, having a full view of the Harbor and Bay of New York, as well as Staten Island, Jersey Heights, and New York Park. Here travelers will find a Hotel first-class in every respect, as well as inferior to any in New York, at prices within reach of those seeking pleasure as well as business.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

S. E. Crittenden, C. E. Sargent.
To the Traveling Public.
We have at an immense cost thoroughly repaired, refitted, newly carpeted, and generally refurnished the popular and widely known
WALNUT STREET HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Guests may be sure of our most careful attention.
OUR LOCATION IS CENTRAL,
And our facilities for contributing to the comfort of patrons unsurpassed, in point of neatness and cleanliness.
TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.
S. E. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
Proprietors.

INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT,
NOS 88 AND 90 JEFFERSON STREET.
SECOND DOOR FROM CORNER OF THIRD
JOSEPH PARGNY, Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand
Fresh Shrewsbury Shell Oysters, Soft Shell Crabs, Grouse, Quails, Ducks, Pheasants, Venison, &c.
Daily Regular Dinner from 12½ to 3 o'clock P. M.
Also, Imported Wines, Liquors, and Choice Havana Cigars.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
LATE BROWN'S,
Washington, D. C.
THIS leading Hotel, renovated and refurnished, is now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of its old patrons.

GREEN, SEA-TURTLE,
Shell Oysters and Soft Shell Crabs
Received daily, together with all seasonable luxuries at
ST. GEORGE RESTAURANT,
MAIN STREET,
Corner of Eighth,
STOKE & CAWEIN,
Proprietors.

GALLATIN HOUSE,
GALLATIN, TENNESSEE.
JOSEPH V. MINOR..........Proprietor.
IS at all times open for the reception of guests and the accommodation of the public. The most comfortable rooms, the best table, and guaranteed good at all times.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION.

AN English graduate of a normal college, who is thoroughly versed in the *theory* and *practice* of teaching, having undergone a special training of above six years for that purpose, besides acting as principal of a large school for six years, is open to an engagement as principal of a district school or mathematical tutor in a college. In the latter case he would not object to taking the higher branches of the English language. First-rate testimonials and Government reports. Address W. J., Post-office, Ludlow, Hamilton county, Ohio.

Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies
AT HOPE, BARTHOLOMEW CO., IND.
AN Institution of the Moravian Church, conducted upon the plan of the well-known Boarding Schools at Bethlehem and Lititz, Pa., and Salem, N. C.
The Course of Instruction comprises all branches taught in the best schools. Music, French, German, and Latin, thoroughly taught. Location pleasant and healthy and easily accessible from all points. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other particulars address the Principal,
Rev. F. R. HOLLAND,
Hope, Ind.

BOYD'S
LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Old Post-office Building, North-east corner of Jefferson and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS INSTITUTION belongs to the NATIONAL UNION OF BUSINESS COLLEGES organized on a new and improved basis, and offers advantages impossible to be obtained on any other basis at present before the public.

THE OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION
is to prepare young gentlemen to perform the duties of the accountant and business man.

COURSE OF STUDY.
Book-keeping,
(taught from records of actual business as applied to every department of trade and commerce)
Commercial Arithmetic,
Business Correspondence,
Commercial Law,
Business Penmanship,
Telegraphing, &c

Our teachers are men of known ability and experience, and ours is the only College in this city whose students have the advantage of regular lectures on Commercial Law delivered by a member of the bar.

On entering upon the duties of our *twenty-fourth year* as a College of Business we would tender the public our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us, and assure them that in the future nothing shall be found wanting to merit a continuation of that patronage.

Persons purchasing scholarships in this College will be granted (without extra charge) a membership to the National Union of Business Colleges, admitting them to equal privileges in each and all the Colleges representing the Association.

Our apartments are large and commodious, and fitted up with reference to comfort and convenience, without regard to expense. They are the best and most comfortably-furnished college rooms in the State.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.
Commercial Course Scholarship, good for life......$[illegible]
Circulars sent free to any address. For further particulars call at College office or address
J. J. BOYD, Principal.

BOOKS.

JOHN CROMIE. BEN. M. SHERRILL.
CROMIE & SHERRILL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Port-Folios, Writing Desks, Albums, Fancy Stationery, and Stereoscopic Views in great variety,
68 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

HOLIDAY BOOKS & PRESENTS.

BRADLEY & GILBERT,
Booksellers and Stationers, Book and Job Printers, and Binders, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Paper and Bonnet Boxes of every description.
A large stock of SCHOOL and MASONIC BOOKS, JUVENILES, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FANCY GOODS and STATIONERY.
CORNER THIRD AND GREEN STREETS,
Opposite the Post-office,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CITY ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce C. W. ERDMAN as a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District.

RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES.
ADOLPH RAMMERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Receiver of Taxes at the ensuing April election.

FOR MAYOR.
We are authorized to announce V. OVERALL as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. BAXTER as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce SPENCER G. DABNEY, Esq., of this city, a candidate for the office of Land Register of the State of Kentucky at the approaching August election.

INSURANCE COLUMN.

AGENCIES.

J. E. TYLER & CO.,
139 Main street, second floor.
[illegible]

W. S. VERNON & SONS.
157 Main street.
[illegible]

GEO. E. WEBSTER.
143 Main street.
[illegible]

J. H. MORTON MORRIS.
145 Main, corner Bullitt st.
[illegible]

ROBERT ATWOOD.
111 Main street, second floor.
[illegible]

WM. SINTON.
143 Main street, second floor.
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.
Fire and Life, capital..........[illegible]

R. A. BROWINSKI.
145 Main, corner Bullitt st.
Underwriters' Agency, Fire & M..........[illegible]
Franklin Insurance Co., Louisville..........[illegible]

S. K. FOOTE.
N.W. corner Second and Main.
St. Louis Mutual Life, assets..........[illegible]
All policies non-forfeiting.

LOCAL COMPANIES.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY,
N. W. corner Second and Main.
Capital..........[illegible]

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
59 Main street.
Bills, Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold. Capital..........[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

THE LANE & BODLEY PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Portable Steam Engines,
SHINGLE MACHINES, CORNMILLS & SHAFTING
Wood Working Machinery.
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John and Water sts., CINCINNATI.
Applicants for Descriptive Circulars will specify the Machinery they need.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 611.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against eight barrels of Whisky alleging, in substance, first, that two barrels of said whisky were distilled prior to the 1st day of September, 1866, and were held and owned by Thomas & Levi Creagor, who failed and refused to notify, in writing, the Collector of the District wherein the said two barrels of whisky, on which duties were imposed by the provisions of law, were held and owned, within sixty days after the 1st day of September, 1866, to gauge and prove the same, and still fail and refuse to do so; second, that six barrels of said whisky, which was manufactured prior to the first day of September, 1866, were held and owned by Isham Lewis, of Hardin county, Ky., who failed and refused to notify, in writing, the Collector of the District wherein the said six barrels of whisky, on which duties were imposed by the provisions of law, were held and owned, within sixty days after the 1st day of September, 1866, to gauge and prove the same, and he still fails and refuses to do so, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1867, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 620.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } ss.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against one (1) still and other vessels and one (1) barrel of brandy, alleging, in substance, that James J. Hudnall, Collector of Internal Revenue, did seize said articles as forfeited to the United States, because that Valentine Mediger, the owner thereof, used the same in the distillation of one barrel of brandy, and said Mediger failed to give notice to the Assessor of his name, place, and residence; second, said Mediger failed to give the bond prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1867, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1867.

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S
GREAT
CLOTHING SALE!
$50,000 WORTH
OF
CLOTHING
Less than Cost!
Corner Main and Fourth streets,
Under the National Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
N. B.—THIS IS THE FINEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER OFFERED IN LOUISVILLE.

JOHN FLECK,
Lard Oil Manufacturer,
No. 329 north side Jefferson street,
Between Clay and Shelby,
Keeps always on hand pure No. 1 Lard Oil, No. 2 Lard Oil, Neat-foot Oil; also dealer in Coal Oil.

JACOB ANTHONY,
No. 27 Fourth st.,
Between Main and Water,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURER OF
CIDER, APPLE, AND WINE VINEGAR,
DEALER IN
Pure Copper Distilled Whisky, Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
Keeps constantly on hand
Sweet Cider, Kraut, Butter, Eggs, Pickle &c.
A LARGE supply in store at the lowest market prices to the trade.

A. J. MUSSELMAN
Formerly of the old and well known firm of Musselman & Brown, will continue the
Plug Chewing Tobacco
manufacture of all [illegible]
At the old stand of Loughbridge & Brown, No. 30 and 32 Third st., between [illegible] and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Street Pavements.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., [illegible], 1867.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of Friday, February [illegible], 1867, for grading and paving with NICHOLSON PAVEMENT, Main street, from [illegible] to [illegible]; Second street, from [illegible] to [illegible]; [illegible]

Also for paving with STONE [illegible] street, from [illegible]

Parties making proposals will be required to bid for each street separately.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One-half cash; balance in thirty, sixty, and ninety days after the completion of each section of three hundred and eighty feet.

W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.

N. B. The right to use Nicholson patent is secured by the city, and will be let to contractor at the same price paid by the city, to wit: [illegible] cents per yard.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 30, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, February 14, 1867, for the delivery of twenty (20) Mules at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The mules will be subject to a careful inspection before being accepted, and must be over two (2) years of age, well broken, in full flesh, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health and free from any blemish or defect.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill the agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible parties, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The mules must all be delivered within [illegible] days from the date of the acceptance of the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Mules advertised for January 30, 1867," and addressed "Bvt. Col. R. N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind."

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Bvt. Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Christian county, Ky., to superintend the building of a Court-house in said county, in Hopkinsville, the county seat, will receive sealed proposals for the building of said court house until the 21st of February, 1867.

Plans, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bradshaw & Bro., Architects, Louisville, Ky., or at the County Judge's and County Clerk's office, Hopkinsville.

Bond, with good security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Communications on the subject may be addressed to E. M. Buckner, County Clerk.

A. G. WOOLDRIDGE,
W. W. JOHNSON,
A. V. LONG,
E. M. BUCKNER,
W. M. HARRELSON,
HIRAM STEEL,
G. A. CHAMPLIN,
Commissioners.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS
SELPHO'S PATENT.

516 Broadway, N. Y.
(ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.)

ALL who have had the misfortune to lose a limb should not fail to procure one of the above celebrated substitutes, which have been thoroughly tested for 30 years, and stand unrivaled for all that is desirable in an Artificial Limb, and patients may rely upon obtaining the best substitute the world affords. Send for a Pamphlet to
WM. SELPHO & SON,
516 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1867.

THE following Trunks and Packages, left at the Louisville Hotel up to January 1st, 1867, will be sold on Thursday, February 21st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., at public auction, to recover charges on same, if not called for by owners previous to that date:

KEAN, STEELE, & CO.

1—1 sole leather canvas-covered Trunk and contents, marked M. L. Reed.
2—1 sole leather canvas covered Trunk and contents, marked Thos. H. S. Bickham, U. S. A.
3—1 sole leather canvas-covered Trunk and contents, marked J. R. S., N. O., La.
4—1 sole leather canvas-covered Trunk and contents, marked Moits & Hanham, Mansfield, Ohio.
5—1 cedar Chest and contents, marked H. L. B. & M. L. Reed.
6—1 Army Desk and contents, blank account books, &c., no mark.
7—1 Army Desk and contents, blank books, &c., no mark.
8—1 packing Trunk and contents, name inside of book Isaac Buckingham, no mark outside.
9—1 packing Trunk and contents, no marks.
10—1 packing Trunk, empty, no marks.
11—1 packing Trunk and contents, contents marked Louis Jones, no marks outside.
12—1 packing Trunk and contents, marked Colonel Wilson.
13—1 packing Trunk and contents, contents marked Fitzgerald, no marks outside.
14—1 russet Trunk and contents, contents marked Mary Carnahan, no marks outside.
15—1 packing Trunk and contents, no marks.
16—1 black Trunk and contents, marked Mrs. Amos.
17—1 packing Trunk and contents, marked J. E. Hitler, 7th Penn.
18—1 black Trunk and contents, marked Geo. H. Gill.
19—1 black Trunk and contents, marked J. S. Clark, Cin., O.
20—1 yellow Trunk and contents, marked Mrs Pritchard.
21—1 russet Trunk and contents marked D.
22—1 packing Trunk and contents, marked J. C. Lawry.
23—1 packing Trunk and contents, Marked W. O. B., Lexington, Ky.
24—1 russet Trunk, empty, marked G. T. L.
25—1 Trunk and contents, marked Charles C. Moore.
26—1 black canvas-covered Trunk and contents, marked W. H. G., Louisiana.
27—1 sole leather canvas-covered Trunk and contents, marked Col. D. A. M., U. S. A.
28—1 russet Trunk and contents, marked C. N. Braswell, contents marked G. M. Taylor.
29—1 Trunk and contents, no marks.
30—1 ladies' hat box and contents, no marks.
31—1 small russet Trunk and contents, marked D. March, Knoxville, Tenn.
32—1 russet Trunk and contents, no marks.
33—1 packing Trunk, empty, marked C. E. Maxwell, Ohio Vols.
34—1 wooden Trunk, empty, no marks.
35—1 sole leather Trunk and contents, marked Herman Canfield, Medina, O.
36—1 Saratoga Trunk, empty, marked Mrs. Rockhill.
37—1 canvas-covered Trunk, empty, marked W. Macleod.
38—1 black Trunk and contents, no marks.
39—1 black canvas-covered leather Trunk and contents, no marks.
40—1 Trunk and contents, marked L. H. H.
41—1 packing Trunk, empty, no marks.
42—1 yellow iron-bound Trunk and contents, no marks.
43—1 russet Trunk and contents, marked H. G. B. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.
44—1 russet Trunk and contents, marked W. H. Kredmann.
45—1 Trunk, empty, marked W. O. B., Lexington.
46—1 packing Trunk and contents, no marks.
47—1 russet Trunk and contents, marked O. R. B., Cin., O.
48—1 black Trunk and contents, no marks.
49—1 Trunk and lot of bed clothes, no marks.
50—1 Trunk and lot of bed clothes, no marks.
51—1 yellow Trunk and contents, marked Christenberry, Adj. Gen.
52—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.
53—1 hat box and contents, no marks.
54—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.

55—1	do	do	do	do	do
56—1	do	do	do	do	do
57—1	do	do	do	do	do
58—1		do	do	do	do
59—1	do	do	do	do	do
60—1 leather Valise		do	do	do	do
61—1	do	do	do	marked Grant.	
62—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.					
63—1	do	do	do	do	marked Mrs. Watson.

64—1 leather Valise and contents, no marks.
65—1 black leather Satchel and contents, marked J. S. Abill.
66—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.
67—1 leather Valise, empty, marked T. M. Freeman.
68—1 carpet Satchel and contents, no marks.
69—1 black leather Satchel and contents, marked D.
70—1 black leather Satchel and contents, marked C. Tunks & Maguire.
71—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.
72—1 leather Valise and contents, marked Robson, U. S. A.
73—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.

74—1	do	do	do	do	do

75—1 leather Valise and contents, marked Major J. King, U. S. A.
76—1 leather Valise and contents, marked J. T. Henghton, Elyria, O.
77—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks

78—1	do	do	do	do	do
79—1	do	do	do	do	do
80—1	do	do	do	do	do
81—1	do	do	do	empty,	do
82—1	do	do	do	and contents,	do
83—1	do	do	do	empty,	do
84—1	do	do	do	and contents,	do
85—1 leather Valise,				empty,	do
86—1 black leather			do	and contents,	do
87—1	do	do	do	empty,	do
88—1	do	do	do	do	do
89—1 carpet			do	and contents,	do
90—1	do		do	do	do
91—1 black	do	do	do	do	do
92—1	do	do	do	do	do
93—1	do	do	do	do	do
94—1	do	do	do	do	do
95—1	do	do	do	do	do
96—1	do	do	do	do	do
97—1	do	do	do	do	do
98—1	do	do	do	do	marked W. D. Baker.

99—1 leather Valise and contents, no marks.
100—1 black leather Satchel and contents, no marks.
101—1 do do do empty, do
102—1 old leather Trunk, empty, marked Dr. Goldsmith.
103—1 box and contents, no marks.
104—1 camp bed and comforter, no marks.
105—1 bundle blankets, pillow, and oil-cloth, no marks.
106—1 bundle and contents, no marks.
107—1 fine officers' sword, do
108—1 empty army chest, marked Capt. R. C. Kise, A. A. G.
109—1 army desk and contents, no marks.
110—1 liquor case and bottles, do
111—1 do do empty, do
112—1 camp box and contents, do
113—1 lot old swords, muskets, belts, and pistol holsters.
114—1 fine sword belt and sash, marked Elliot Kelly.

ANDREW MONROE,
Attorney at Law
Jefferson street, south side, near Fifth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
AND
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after January 27, 1867, Trains will leave Louisville for Nashville and Memphis at
7:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Both trains connect at Nashville for Decatur, [illegible] Chattanooga, Atlanta and all points South and Southeast. The 6:30 P. M. train connects at Humboldt for Mobile and New Orleans, and at Memphis for New Orleans by rail, and for all points on the river.
Sleeping Cars run through to Nashville and Memphis on evening train and from State line to Memphis on morning train.
Knoxville Branch train leaves at 6 A. M. for Lebanon, thence by stage, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeast ern Kentucky.
Bardstown train leaves at [illegible] P. M.
Nashville and Memphis [illegible].
Bardstown and Knoxville Branch trains run daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE Jeffersonville (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A.M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), making connection at Seymour with the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. for Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, and all points West; connecting at Indianapolis for all Eastern cities; also by two routes for Chicago and the Northwest; also for St. Louis and the West.

Passengers by this train arrive in Chicago 10 hours in advance of any other line.

2:00 P.M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), making connection at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities, at Indianapolis for all Eastern cities; for Chicago and all points in the Northwest; for St. Louis and all points West.

Passengers by this train for New York make 6 hours quicker time than is made by any other line.

Passengers leaving Louisville on Saturday by this train arrive in New York on Monday morning—29 hours in advance of any other route.

10:20 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY), connecting at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities; at Indianapolis for all points East and Northeast, and for St. Louis and the West.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

This route is 30 MILES SHORTER than any other route to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

All changes of Cars at Indianapolis made in Union Depot.

Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTH-EAST corner of Main and Third streets, and at No. 25 MAIN STREET, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.

Louisville New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO daily trains leave New ALBANY, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE—
9:15 A. M. Chicago Express, daily, Sundays excepted, making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City, for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.
9:50 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities.
Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.
For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
S. S. PARKER, Agent.
B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

FROM November 19, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Lagrange, 4:35 P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Lagrange 8:30 A. M.
SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.
HY. STEFFER, Gen. T'k't Ag't.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES
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